The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1846. No. 2718.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion.

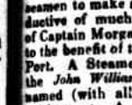
The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. WM. BALL *and* MR. ALFRED FAIRFAX, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. WM. TREES, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. STEPHEN NUTTER, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* MR. MICHAEL DOYLE, *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWER, *Moreton Bay;* MR JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Musclebrook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. J. B. RUNDLE, *Murrurundi;* MR. W. H. MORTIMER, *Port Phillip;* MR. WM. B RHODES, *Wellington, Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of the Proprietors,* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.*

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARY SHIP "JOHN WILLIAMS."

THE deep interest which has been manifested by the friends of Missions in this City, in connexion with the above-named vessel and her excellent Commander, has encouraged the best friends of seamen to make an effort which may be productive of much gratification to the friends of Captain Morgan, and also prove conducive to the benefit of the Mariners' Church in this Port. A Steamer will be provided to tow the *John Williams* to sea on a day to be named (with all particulars) in a future advertisement. A numerous party of friends may be expected. 1400

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.



THE *WILLIAM THE FOURTH* will leave for the above district This Day, Wednesday, the 28th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening.
Kellick's Wharf, January 28. 616

FOR WOLLONGONG.

THE fast-sailing Cutter *PRINCE GEORGE* will leave the Commercial Wharf This Day (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board. 1760

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE regular trading packet schooner *WILLIAM*, 100 tons burthen, will sail for the above port This Day, Wednesday. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at Steele's Wharf. 1468

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE barque *GOLDEN FLEECE* will leave the Union Wharf on Saturday, the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
1518 WILLIAM WEBB.

FOR MORETON BAY DIRECT.
ON THURSDAY, 29TH INSTANT,

THE fast-sailing Brig *SKERNE*, 120 tons. For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to the master on board, at Deloitte's Wharf. 1695

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE fast-sailing packet-brig *CHRISTINA*, W. H. Saunders, commander, having the whole of her cargo on board, will clear at the Customs this day, and sail on Wednesday morning. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply on board, in the Cove; or to
A. B. SMITH AND CO.
Sussex street.
January 28. 1657

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE Packet Schooner *Martha and Elizabeth*, Captain Peckley, sails on FRIDAY, the 30th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 468, George-street. 1899

FOR HOBART TOWN,
(HOURLY EXPECTED.)

THE well-known packet brigantine *WATERLILY*, is hourly expected, and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Hobart Town Packet Office,
1717 Queen-street.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT
TO SAIL ON THE 29TH INSTANT.

THE fine fast sailing barque *REGIA*, A1 twelve years. Has superior and roomy accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Morrison on board, at the Circular Wharf, to
GEORGE THORNE,
Lower George-street,
OR TO
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
468, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.
LOADING AT THE CIRCULAR WHARF.

THE fine new Brigantine *JOHN BULL*, Captain Brown, will sail on FRIDAY NEXT, the 30th instant. For Freight or Passage apply on board; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office,
1138 468, George-street

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.
LOADING AT THE FLOUR COMPANY'S WHARF.

THE FINE NEW BRIG *DANIEL WATSON* will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; or to
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
1590 Harrington-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK.
FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.

THE FINE SHIP *JOHN WOODALL*, 380 tons, J Lawton, commander, has only room disengaged for 30 or 40 head of cattle and 400 sheep. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; or to
ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,
or to
J. B. METCALFE.
January 28. 1731

FOR LONDON,

THE fast-sailing first-class brig *AMELIA*, 237 tons register, J. Teasdell, commander. Has now a great portion of her cargo on board, and will sail about the 14th February. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
OR, TO
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
January 24. 1615

FOR CALCUTTA VIA ADELAIDE AND CEYLON.

THE first-class clipper Brig *PHANTOM*, 260 tons, Captain F. B. Chilcott, will leave Sydney on the 6th of February. For freight or passage apply to Lyall, Scott, and Co.; or to the Captain, on board.
January 20. 1292

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing first-class barque *TROPIC*, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, Commander, has now the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 7th February. Has superior accommodations for passengers; apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
January 24. 1614

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE SHIP *GENERAL HEWITT*, 961 tons, o.m. John Hart, commander, will sail the early part of April.
For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to
1594 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first-class British built barque *MIDLOTHIAN*, 414 tons register, George Morrison, commander, is now discharging her cargo, and will be ready to receive wool in a fortnight.
Apply to Captain Morrison, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
ROBERT HOW AND CO.
Sydney, 24th January. 1496

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
TO SAIL IN ALL THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

THE RIVER-BUILT SHIP *EWERETTA*, A 1, Benjamin Darley, commander. This vessel has taken on board all her dead weight, and is now loading off Botta's Wharf, the greater part of her wool being ready for shipment. Her accommodations for cabin passengers are very superior.
For light freight only, or for passage, apply to Captain Darley, on board; or to
1572 WILLIAM C. BOTTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
TO SAIL IN THE EARLY PART OF FEBRUARY.

THE first-class British-built ship *EQUESTRIAN*, 800 tons register, J. L. Spence, Commander. Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or to
8702 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
TO SAIL WITH ALL DISPATCH,

THE fine first-class Brig *ELIZA KINCAID*, James M Wherter, commander—has room for a few bales of wool or light freight only.
Apply to
861 DONALDSON AND CO

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing A1 Ship *PERSIAN*, 600 tons, C. Mallard, R.N., comr. This vessel will meet with considerable despatch, as the greater part of her cargo is ready for shipment. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to
J. B. METCALFE,
or to COOPER AND HOLT.
Waterloo Warehouse.

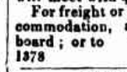
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fast sailing first class barque *ANGELINA*, 433 tons, Edward Goldsmith, Commander.
Having the principal part of her cargo on board will sail about the 10th February. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for both cabin and steerage, apply to Captain Goldsmith, on board, or to
1379 R. TOWNS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
TO FOLLOW THE "ANGELINA."

THE well-knowing fast sailing A1 barque *KINNEAR*, 370 tons, W. Veale commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to Captain Veale, on board; or to
1378 R. TOWNS.

FOR HULL DIRECT.

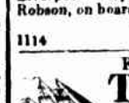


THE first-class British-built *DUBLIN*, R. S. Wakefield, Commander, will sail the first week in March. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; or to
9637 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE A1 Isle of Wight built Ship *GARLAND GROVE*, 483 tons, newly coppered in Liverpool. Apply to the commander, J. Robson, on board; or to
BUCHANAN AND CO.,
1114 Lyons's-buildings.

FOR SALE,



THE A 1, new fast-sailing Schooner *SPEC*, 275 tons register, well fastened and built at Cochin of the best teak, in 1844. She is well adapted for the colonial trade, or for a whaler, and is only offered for sale from being too small for the owner's purposes. She is now lying alongside Campbell's Wharf discharging inward cargo. Early application to Captain Dyce, sole owner, on board; or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Sydney, January 28. 1709

BOAT TO BE SOLD, at half-price, as good as new—built for Mr. Howard, of the best and most lasting materials—with masts, sails, oars, &c. To be seen, and inquiries answered, at the Flour Company's Wharf.
January 27. 1714

RAILROADS.

PARTIES favourable to the construction of Railways in New South Wales are requested to meet at the Rooms of Mr. S. Lyons, Charlotte-place, on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at three p.m.
1752

No. 46—66.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, January 27.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office till Saturday next, the 31st instant, at noon, for putting all the Fountains in the City, exclusive of those at Hyde Park, the Dockyard, and Soldiers' Point, into a thorough state of repair, and keeping them so for twelve months. Separate tenders will be required for putting the fountains in repair, and for keeping them so for twelve months. The specification may be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor. Security will be required for the due performance of the work, which must be done to the satisfaction of the City Surveyor.
JOHN RAE,
1725 Town Clerk.

LITERATURE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, *REES'S CYCLOPÆDIA*, (complete) consisting of 39 volumes text, and six volumes of the plates; very handsomely half-bound in Russian leather, and in excellent condition. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Kern and Mader, stationers, Hunter-street, Sydney.
January 28. 1722

EX "GENERAL HEWITT."

40 HOGSHEADS Taylor's Porter, now landing, in prime condition.
ALSO,
A large quantity of bottled Ale and Porter, in prime condition, and of first-rate brands.
ALFRED TOOGOOD,
Rainbow Tavern,
1755 Corner of Pitt and King streets.

HOPS.

SEVEN Pockets Kent Hops for sale at the Stores of the Undersigned.
A. B. SMITH AND CO.
January 27. 1724

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

ADVANCES made by the undersigned on Wool, Tallow, or other produce, consigned to Messrs. Lyall, Brothers, and Co., London
6498 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

WOOL, TALLOW, &c.

BUCHANAN AND CO. are purchasers of Wool, Tallow, and other produce; and make advances on shipments thereof to London or Liverpool.
Lyons-buildings, George-street. 5760

WOOL.

THE undersigned is a cash purchaser of Wool.
W. E. MACKINTOSH.
Queen's Place.
January 9. 526

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on Consignments to their Correspondents in London, Messrs. Cruikshank, Melville, and Co.
5327 R. RAMSAY, SON, AND CO.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
Harrington-street. 6669

HORSES FOR THE INDIAN MARKET.

THE undersigned will purchase Horses for the above market, in Windsor, from this date to the 15th February, and will visit Yass for the same purpose on the 28th proximo.
Parties having horses to dispose of are requested to communicate with me as early as possible.
THOMAS C. FREER,
Coffey's Hotel,
Windsor, 21st January. 1583

NOTICE.

THE undersigned requests that all orders drawn upon him, and all other claims which any person may have against him, may be presented for payment to Mr. William Knight, 226, Pitt-street, Sydney, who is also authorised to receive any debts due to me. And I hereby give notice, that I have disposed of all my lands situate at Lawson Creek, in the county of Phillip, and at Sudwall Hut, in the county of Roxburg; and also all my horses, sheep, and cattle, with the stations and runs on which the same are depasturing, to Mr. Charles Roberts, of Wallgrove; and that after this notice no orders drawn upon me by any person or persons whomsoever will be accepted or paid by me.
WILLIAM HAYES.
Lucan Park, Eastern Creek,
January 24. 1687

AS it is the intention of the undersigned to proceed to England in the ensuing month, he requests that all persons to whom he is indebted will send in their claims without delay, under cover to John Rose Holden, Esq., York-street
ARTHUR EDWIN WAY.
Sydney, January 27. 1698

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Financial Committee of the Loyal United Brothers' Lodge, No. 3592 of the Sydney district of the I. O. F. M. U., will be held at host Charles Hurford's, corner of George and Jamison streets, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of paying the quarterly accounts, and to consider other matters of importance touching the well-being of the Lodge.
By order of S. S. GOULD, N. G, B. COTTER, Secretary.
January 27. 1754

NOTICE TO LANDED PROPRIETORS AND SHEEP-HOLDERS IN THE BATHURST AND SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

THE ADVERTISER wishing to procure a run capable of depasturing from six to eight thousand sheep, or a Farm with Run attached, would be disposed to give a liberal rent. Or any person having the same with sheep stock on it, and desirous of disposing of a portion of the stock, and wanting an active person to take the management of the remainder may hear of a purchaser, and one who has had considerable experience in the colony, by letters addressed to G. F., post-paid, Queanbeyan.
N.B.—The advertiser would have no objection to scabby sheep, provided the parties would give him the run for twelve months.
996

THE following articles being required for the Benevolent Society, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward tenders with samples to the Secretary at the Asylum on or before Monday, the 2nd ultimo.
Oatmeal, 1000 lbs., at per lb.
Rice, 2 tons, at per ton.
Sago, 100 lbs., at per lb.
Arrowroot, 100 lbs., at per lb.
Barley, 100 lbs., at per lb.
GEORGE ALLEN,
Secretary.
Sydney, 27th January. 1722

WANTED TO BORROW, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, for which liberal interest will be given, and first-rate security. Apply to Mr. Parker, solicitor, (if by letter, post paid) York-street; or to Mr. John Turner, solicitor, West Maitland, where every information can be obtained. 1663

BATHURST.

WANTED, on mortgage, from £80 to £90, on a property in Bathurst, producing from £30 to £40 per annum, and for which a liberal interest will be given; or the same to be sold, at a rate to give the purchaser upwards of 20 per cent.
Apply to Mr James Arthur, Bathurst.
1282

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the printing business, an active, well educated lad, from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply to T. Trood, Albion Printing Office. 1870

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, an Assistant in the Drapery Business; also, a Youth of respectable connections as an apprentice. Apply to
JOHN HORDERN,
1355 Nottingham House, Charlotte-place

A GOOD Budget Trimmer wanted. Apply to
CHARLES MARTYN,
Coach-builder,
240, Pitt-street.
January 27. 1735

WANTED, immediately, at No. 638, George-street, Sydney, two or three Butchers.
M. HOLMES.
January 26. 1688

WANTED, a Wet Nurse. For address apply at the *Herald* Office, from 9 to 11 o'clock. 1713

WANTED, a Housemaid; also a Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. Burton Bradley, Surry Hills, Sydney. 1766

WANTED, a Laundress. Apply to Mrs. EBSWORTH,
1736 Miller's Point.

WANTED, a Laundress, who can be well recommended from her last place. Apply to Mrs. George Evans, Surry Hills. 1737

WANTED, in a small family, at Windsor, as plain Cook, a single man, who will make himself otherwise generally useful, and can take charge of a horse. Apply to
R. B. COOKE,
16, Hunter-street.
January 27. 1735

WANTED, an active steady man as Waiter, who has been accustomed to wait at table. A character from his last place will be required. Apply at the City Wine Vaults, George-street.
M. GILL.
January 27. 1759

WANTED, a man Cook and Groom. Apply to
MR. T. W. SMART,
1703 George-street.

WANTED, an experienced Groom. Apply to M. C. O'Connell, Esq., Woolloomooloo.
January 27. 1712

A LADY, having a considerable portion of time unoccupied, would be happy to meet with an engagement as daily governest in a family or school; she is competent to instruct her pupils in the English and French languages, music, and drawing. Should this application be deemed worthy a reply, a letter addressed to Y. Z., care of Mr. Dobson, silkmercer, George-street, will meet with immediate attention. 1694

WANTED, by a young Man, a situation as Storekeeper, or Messenger in a public office. Satisfactory references as to character, &c. Address M.M., *Herald* Office. 1711

WANTED, by the son of a clergyman, aged twenty-two, (who has just arrived in the colony from England) an appointment as clerk in an office. Salary not so much an object as to be respectably employed.
Address to A.R., Australian Hotel George-street, Sydney. 1704

ONE POUND REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen from off the Redfern, on the evening of Thursday, a Bay Horse with black points and star in the forehead, branded CC on the near shoulder. The above reward will be given on delivery of the horse to the owner, at Redfern. If the above named horse be found in the possession of any one after this intimation they will be prosecuted according to law.
JOHN RICHARDSON.
January 19. 1204

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from off the Redfern Estate, since Friday last, the 23rd instant, a brown Mare, approaching to black; about fourteen and a half or fifteen hands high, all black points, branded on the near shoulder G. Any person delivering the same to the undersigned will receive the above reward, and any person detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted.
CHARLES NIGHTINGALE,
Elizabeth-street South.
January 28. 1734

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM Belfield, Cabramatta, about the 10th of November, 1845, a chestnut horse, branded J O on the shoulder, with a small white speck on forehead.
ALSO,
A brown yearling filly, branded S B on the near shoulder, brand not very legible.
If stolen £5 reward will be given on conviction of the thief; if strayed, £1; on application to
Mr. BELL, Belfield; or to
1707 JAMES OATLEY, Sydney.

FOUND, near Springwood, a Strawberry Cow, one horn shorter than the other, slit in both ears, branded apparently on near hip IO or IB, on off hip. JA supposed to be the property of some person up the Mountains. The owner can have her by paying the cost of this advertisement, on application to the constable at Springwood.
1692

OFFICES.

TO LET, the two rooms, forming the ground floor of the house lately occupied by R. J. Want, Esq., Pitt-street. Apply on the premises. 1679

TO LET, the public-house known by the sign of "The Young Prince of Wales," York-street.
For particulars apply to
936 B. M'LAUGHLIN.

HOUSES IN ARGYLE-STREET.

TO LET, that very commodious House situate at the corner of Argyle and Kent streets, containing ten rooms, besides good offices in basement, private yard, and back entrance.
The above house has been occupied for several years past as a public house and lodging house, for which purposes it is very eligibly situated.
ALSO,
Two houses adjoining the above, in Argyle-street, having the same accommodation as the corner house, and particularly suitable for shops, lodging houses, &c. The whole are now in complete repair, and fit for immediate occupation.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Loan Company, 555, George-street. 1296

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

THAT newly erected and delightfully situated Elizabethan Villa at Darling Point, consisting of drawing and dining room, library, five bed rooms, kitchen and laundry, large coach house, and two stall stable, with extensive loft, well of excellent water, &c.
For particulars and keys to view apply to
EDWARD SALAMON,
1648 George-street.

PETERSHAM RACE GROUNDS

TO LET. The whole of the ground is well cleared. Apply at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, King-street East and Elizabeth-street. 1720

PETERSHAM COTTAGE.

TO LET, an excellent Cottage, about three miles and a half from Sydney, on the Parramatta Road, with twenty-one acres of land. The house is in excellent repair, and the outbuildings are complete. Rent, £35. Apply at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, King-street and Elizabeth-street, opposite the Supreme Court. 1718

PETERSHAM HOUSE AND BUSH.

TO LET, Petersham House, with 2000 acres of land, and the right of cutting wood. The Estate is well fenced in, and comprises a great quantity of cleared land, divided into paddocks. Rent, £140. Apply at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, King-street East and Elizabeth-street. 1719

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT BROAD.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
A FARM ON THE LIVERPOOL ROAD COMPRISING about 42 acres of land, with Villa Residence, and suitable offices, for a respectable family. About 20 acres are in cultivation as a garden and orangery, well stocked with every variety of fruit trees in full bearing; and about 5000 young orange and lemon trees. It is distant seven miles from Sydney, and the whole will be sold or let on advantageous terms. For particulars apply to Mr. William Wyatt, Pitt-street, trustee to the estate; or, to
HUTCHINSON BELL,
Official Assignee.
Sydney, 325, Castlereagh-street,
January 26. 1723

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD.

TO BE SOLD OR LEASED, the Estate of Bronti, containing 1280 acres, free of quit-rent, situated 16 miles from the township of Goulburn, and ten from Bungonia, on the road to Manero. It consists of a genteel Cottage of eight rooms, with detached kitchen, store, and servants' rooms, and three-stalled stable, with a good slabbed barn, dairy, and fowl-house. A garden and orchard; 100 acres cleared in seven fenced paddocks, with standing crops of barley, wheat, and hay.
There are 49 acres under lease to tenants, and the estate is well watered, and well adapted for a dairy farm or run for 2000 sheep, or a head establishment for the owners of extensive sheep establishments outside the boundaries. It will be sold cheap.
For further particulars apply on the estate or to
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf Sydney,
October 9. 538

SALES BY AUCTION.

EPSOM SALTS, CARRAWAYS, BLUE, STARCH BLUE-STONE, SAL AMMONIAC, TOBACCO, TEA.
TO GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, on
FRIDAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
5 Casks Epsom salts
1 Ditto carraways
1 Case blue
2 Ditto starch
2 Casks blue-stone
80 Boxes black tea
5 Kegs negrohead tobacco
2 Cases preserved ginger
1 Cask sulphur
20 Kegs paint
5 Cans boiled oil
5 Ditto raw
5 Ditto turpentine
1 Cask tumblers
20 Gross matches
With a variety of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 1745

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George street,
THIS DAY, 28TH JANUARY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
Ex 135 15 pieces grey sheeting, slightly
108 damaged
" 107 25 pieces, grey shirting slightly
119 damaged
Terms—Cash. 1609

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

MR GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on
FRIDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
2 pipes port wine
2 hhds. ditto ditto
2 quarter-casks Teneriffe
1 hhd. Marsala
3 quarter-casks sherry
2 casks Malaga
8 hhds. brandy
7 cases pale sherry
5 " superior port
Terms at sale. 1746

BEEF.
TO CAPTAINS AND OWNERS OF SHIPS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George street, on
FRIDAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock, precisely,
6 Tierces prime beef
Terms at sale. 1743

FINE FLOUR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, on
FRIDAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock, precisely,
5 Tons fine flour
Terms at sale. 1744

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 28TH JANUARY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
One case containing bleached drill union-dowlas, white jean linen diaper, cheese cloth, osnaburgh, mull, book, and cambric muslin, white and coloured sewing silk, black and coloured twist, silk boot and stay laces, net and twilling Valencia, red padding, Turkey sponge, &c
Terms—Cash. 1607

ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX "WATKINS," VARTY, MASTER, FROM LIVERPOOL, BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 28TH INSTANT,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
F in diamond, 830—10 pieces 36 inch fine stout checks, much damaged
" 830—6 ditto ditto ditto slightly ditto
" 831—16 ditto ditto ditto much ditto
" 832— 3 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
" 832—13 ditto ditto ditto slightly ditto
" 852— 6 ditto 72 inch stout grey sheeting, much ditto
" 852—14 ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
" 853—20 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto ditto
Ex " 869— 2 ditto 27 inch imitation Welch flannel, slightly ditto
Ex " 828—20 ditto 30 inch twilled regatta shirting, slightly ditto
" 843—30 ditto fancy prints, much ditto
" 843—20 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
Ex " 844—40 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
" 840— 6 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
" 898— 3 ditto 4-8 white shirting, slightly ditto
" 862—13 ditto rolled jaconets, slightly ditto.
Terms, Cash. 1606

UNBLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 28TH INSTANT,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
Ten bales unbleached shirtings and sheetings, assorted, from 2¼ to 8⅜ inches.
Terms—Approved bills at three months. 1608

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 28TH INSTANT,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
One bale each 9-11, 10-4, and 11-4 blankets
One ditto Scotch twilled regatta shirting
One case printed regatta shirtings
One bale heavy striped shirts
One case large sized regatta ditto
One ditto small pattern plates
Two ditto very superior moleskin trousers
One ditto men's and youths' moleskin shooting coats
One ditto rich printed muslin dresses
One ditto super calicoes
One ditto shirtings and sheetings
One case men's brown and marble half hose
One bale green baize
One ditto duck frocks and trousers.
Terms—Cash. 1729

WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 28TH INSTANT,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
G in diamond—½ 3. One case black silk hats, to close an account.
Terms—Cash. 1730

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.
GROCERIES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
On the Premises, opposite the Red Bull, Parramatta-street, near St. Benedict's Church, the proprietor, (Mr. Galvin), removing,
THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A GROCERY STORE
AND
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
The whole without reserve. 1737

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES, ELEGANTLY PAINTED PAPIER MACHE, TORTOISESHELL, PLATED AND OTHER FANCY ARTICLES, SUPERB ORMOLU, AND OTHER CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, PAINTINGS, CHIMNEY AND CHEVAL AND TOILET GLASSES, TABLE LAMPS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &C., &C.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, JANUARY 28,
At eleven o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
Elegantly painted and inlaid papier mâché, writing desks, work boxes, tea caddies, card boxes, baskets, &c.
Cases hair brushes, &c.
Tortoiseshell tea caddies and card cases
A few articles of very superior plated ware
Two superbormolu 21 day clocks, stands and shades complete
Inlaid bracket, bronze, and other clocks
Fine superior toned large musical boxes
Handsomely painted China punch bowls
Carved ivory chessmen
Five cabinet paintings
Three handsome large chimney glasses
Maple wood framed cheval glass
Spanish mahogany framed toilet glasses
Porcelain tea ditto
Ormolu and bronze table lamps
Gold and silver watches
Rosewood pianoforte, work tables
With a variety of other useful and elegant articles, which will be sold without reserve, to close several accounts.
Terms at sale. 1747

CHIPPENDALE ALLOTMENTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30,
At twelve o'clock,
Five building allotments at Chippendale, described on the plan at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, as
Lots 4 and 5 of section 1, each 20 feet 1 inch frontage to Queen-street
Lot 1 of section 2, each 19 feet by 58 feet, corner of Queen and Henrietta streets
Lots 4 and 5 of section 3, each 19 feet frontage to Henrietta-street.
Terms at sale. 1749

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN PITT STREET.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30TH,
At 12 o'clock,
The Lease of a valuable Piece of Ground in Pitt-street, nearly opposite Bathurst-street, having 16½ years unexpired, upon which is erected a neat brick-built cottage, now let at the very low rental of seven shillings per week.
The above is well worthy the attention of parties requiring a small cottage in a central situation, and at a comparative low rental.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 1748

COFFIN FURNITURE.

MR EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY NEXT, 30TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,
Without reserve, to close a consignment,
A large and excellent assortment of Coffin Furniture, in lots to suit the trade.
Terms at sale. 1750

OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, JANUARY 30,
At 11 o'clock,
Office desks, chairs, table, and washhand-stand
Warehouse truck, blocks, fall, slings, and canhoops
Gig bolts and nuts
Warehouse tools and ladder
15 Cases superior old port wine
Lot empty cases
ALSO,
A very large and superior mounted and varnished chart of the world.
Terms at sale. 1751

BRITISH PLATE DRESSING GLASSES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,
(Without Reserve)
Four cases large British plate mahogany framed toilet glasses
Terms at sale. 1752

CHAMPAGNE.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY NEXT, JANUARY 30TH,
At twelve o'clock,
Eleven cases champagne
Terms—Cash. 1753

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SLOPS, &c., EX "MIDLOTHIAN."

MR CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt street, on
FRIDAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

THIRTY-THREE Bales and Cases of the undermentioned goods, just landed,
Ex *MIDLOTHIAN*:
One bale 9-4 super Witney blankets
Two ditto 10-4 ditto ditto ditto
Two ditto 11-4 ditto ditto ditto
One ditto real Welch flannel
One ditto super Saxony ditto
Two ditto Lancashire ditto
One case 6-4 milled tweed
One ditto women's black worsted hose
One ditto men's lambs wool shirts
One ditto blue cloth caps
One bale blue pilot coats, velvet collars
One bale pea coats
One ditto monkey jackets
One ditto kersey drawers
One ditto baize shirts
One ditto extra serge striped shirts
Three cases town prints
One case 9-8 navys
Two bales stout white shirtings
Two ditto fine long cloths
One case furniture dimity
One ditto Berlin wools, rug canvas, and drawings
One ditto checked muslin
One ditto black silk handkerchiefs
One bale 72 inch grey sheeting
One ditto double stitched moleskin trousers
Terms at sale. 1730

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

JANUARY 27. — *Dundee Merchant*, schooner, 93 tons, Captain Davis, from the Whaling Grounds.

DEPARTURE.

January 27 —*Sovereign*, steamer, Captain Cape, for Moreton Bay. Passengers Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Garfield, Mr. Gammie, Mr. Orr, Mr. Archer, Miss Clarke, and eight in the steerage.

CLEARANCES.

January 27.—*Christina*, brig, Captain Saunders, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mr. Dalgetty, Mr. M'Kenn, Mr. and Miss M'Kern, two Messrs. M'Kinnon, Mr. Finlay, Miss Boulaterm, Miss Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and daughter, Messrs. Anderson Coglan, Barnett, King, and Conway.

IMPORTS.

January 27.—*Judith*, barque, 253 tons, Captain Phillips, from Manila: 5843 bags sugar, 89 coils cordage, 30 coils bale lashing, 296 bags coffee, 150 bags rice, Rowand, Macnab, and Co

January 27.—*Joseph Wheeler*, brig, 169 tons, Captain Reed, from Manila: 2915 bags sugar, 277 coils cordage, 78 coils bale lashings, Flower, Salting and Co., 135 cwt. Sapan wood, 900 cocoanuts, 2 tanks molasses.

EXPORTS.

January 27.—*Christina*, brig, Captain Saunders, for Port Phillip: 1 case looking glasses, 1 case picture frames, Anderson; 2 chests and 1 case apparel, Thomas Buckland; 2 cases drapery, A. Hordern; 1 keg negrohead tobacco, Buyers and Lockhead; 3 cases tobacco, 22 bags maize, Brown and Co; 1 case saddlery, R. Porter; 2 cases and 1 bale drapery, Isaac Levey; 58 logs cedar, J. Aldridge; 2 casks crockery, 3 cases and 1 bale apparel, R. How and Co.; 1 cask and 4 crates bottles, 1 cask blocks, 1 case hardware, 1 case castor oil, Leon; 3 cases gin, J. S. Willis; 4 casks grapes, Sheppard and Alger; 3 hogsheads and 4 quarter casks sherry wine, John Smith; 372 chests and 530 half chests of hysonskin, 34 chests and 32 half chests congou, 20 bags rice, F. G. Dalgetty; 1 parcel stationery, W. Ford.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Angelina, barque, 433 tons, Goldsmith, off Towns's Wharf. Towns, agent. Loading for London.

Amelia, brig, 237 tons, Teasdel, at Campbell's Wharf; Flower, Salting, and Co., and Gilchrist and Alexander, agents. Loading for London.

Aurora, schooner, 40 tons, Parker, at the mouth of the Cove; Captain, agent.

Anita, schooner, 219 tons, King, off Campbell's Wharf; Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents Refitting.

British Sovereign, barque, 359 tons, Milne, at Boyd's Wharf; B. Boyd and Co., owners. Fitting out for whaling.

Cecilia, barque, 247 tons, Pearce, in the stream; R. Towns, agent. Discharging, and clearing out for Auckland *via* Newcastle.

Christina, brig, 126 tons, Saunders, at the mouth of the Cove; A. B. Smith and Co., owners. Loading for Port Phillip.

Coolangatta, schooner, 90 tons, Walker, at Campbell's Wharf; C. Wright, agent. Discharging.

Daniel Watson, brig, 168 tons, Watson, at the Flour Company's Wharf; Buyers and Lochhead, agents. Loading for Auckland.

Dublin, barque, 429 tons, Wakefield, off Armitage's Wharf; Thacker and Co., agents. Loading for Hull.

Draper, American whaling ship, 291 tons, Lawton, at the mouth of the Cove; S. Wilkinson, jun., agent. Recruiting.

Eweretta, barque, 356 tons, Darley, off Botta's Wharf, Botts agent. Loading for London.

Earl of Aberdeen, three-masted schooner, 200 tons, Captain Milne, at Milne's Wharf. Milne, owner.

Enterprise, ship, 338 tons, Wright, at Campbell's Wharf; Gilchrist and Alexander, agents. Loading for London.

Eleanor, brig, 252 tons, Macfarlane, at Moore's Wharf. Moses Joseph, owner. Fitting out for whaling.

Eliza Kincaid, brig, 305 tons, M'Whirter, at Moore's Wharf; Donaldson and Co, agents. Loading for London.

Equestrian, ship, 801 tons, Spence, off Armitage's Wharf; J. T. Armitage and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Essington, brig, 123 tons, Campbell, at the Circular Wharf; Captain, agent. Discharging.

Fanny Morris, schooner, 49 tons, Hay, at the Queen's Wharf, Thornton, owner. Loading for Auckland and Port Nicholson.

Garland Grove, barque, 483 tons, Robson, at Buchanan and Co's Wharf; Buchanan and Co., agents. For freight or charter.

Golden Spring, barque, 316 tons, Poole, at Moore's Wharf; J. T. Armitage and Co, agents. Discharging.

General Hewitt, ship, 961 tons, Hart, at Bott's Wharf; J. T. Armitage and Co., agents. Discharging, and advertised for London

Golden Fleece, barque, 120 tons, Johnson, at the Union Wharf; Russell, owner. Advertised for Moreton Bay.

Hamlet, barque, 349 tons, Wilson, at Campbell's Wharf. Campbell and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Harpooner, whaling ship, 405 tons, Debney, in the stream. B. Boyd and Co., agents. Refitting.

Johnstone, ship, 436 tons, Harrison, at Buchanan's Wharf, Robert Graham, agent. Loading for London.

John Woodall, ship, 380 tons, Lawton, at the Circular Wharf; Rowand, Macnab, and Co., agents. Discharging, and advertised for freight or charter.

John Williams, missionary barque, 296 tons, Morgan, at the Circular Wharf; B. S. Lloyd, agent Refitting.

John Bull, schooner, 72 tons, Brown, at the Circular Wharf. P. Hart, agent. Loading for Auckland.

Joseph Wheeler, brig, 196 tons, Reed, off Moore's Wharf.

Judith, barque, 253 tons, Phillips, at the Circular Wharf; M'Nab and Co., agents. Discharging.

Kinnear, barque, 370 tons, Veale, at Campbell's Wharf; R Towns, agent. Discharging and advertised for London.

Lucy Ann, whaling barque, 213 tons, Long, off Boyd's Wharf, B. Boyd and Co., owners About to be refitted.

Mary and Ann, barque, 212 tons, Whiteway, off Buchanan and Co.'s Wharf; Rowand, Macnab, and Co. agents. Loading for Liverpool

Margaret, whaling ship, 421 tons, Courtenay, off Moore's Wharf; Donaldson and Co., agents. Refitting for London.

Martha and Elizabeth, schooner, 82 tons, Pockley, at the Flour Company's Wharf; Sheppard and Alger, agents. Loading for Port Phillip.

Midlothian, barque, 414 tons, Morrison, at Campbell's Wharf; R. How and Co., agents. Discharging and advertised for London.

Persian, ship, 598 tons, Mallard, at Botts's Wharf, Cooper and Holt, agents. Loading for London.

Peruvian, barque, 304 tons, Petkithley, at Moore's Wharf; Thacker and Co., agents. Discharging.

Phantom, brig, 157 tons, Chilcott, at the mouth of the Cove; Captain, owner. Advertised for Calcutta *via* Adelaide and Ceylon.

Ratcliff, ship, 740 tons, Gilbert, off the Circular Wharf. F. Ebsworth and J. B. Metcalfe, agents. Loading for London.

Regia, barque, 181 tons, Morrison, at the Circular Wharf; George Thorne, agent Loading for Adelaide

Rebecca Sims, American whaling ship, 400 tons, Taber, at the mouth of Mosman's Bay. S. Wilkinson, junior, agent. Recruiting.

Sheraz, brig, 110 tons, Steele, at Deloitte's Wharf; Deloitte, owner. Discharging.

St. George, ship, 605 tons, Jones, off Campbell's Wharf; Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Surprise, ship, 458 tons, Miller, at Campbell's Wharf; Campbell and Co., agents. Loading for London

Sally Anne, American whaling ship, 312 tons, Clark, in the stream; S. Wilkinson, junior, agent. Recruiting.

Templar, ship, 660 tons, Brown, in Farm Cove, J. T. Armitage and Co., agents,

Sarah, Tarquin, 427 tons, Thorpe, at Bell's Wharf; R. M. Robey, agent. Advertised for London

South Carolina, American whaling ship, 306 tons, Gardiner, at the mouth of the Cove; S. Wilkinson, junior agent. Recruiting.

Spec, schooner, 150 tons, Dicey, at Campbell's Wharf; Campbell and Co., agents. Discharging.

Thomas Lowry, ship, 409 tons, Graham, off Armitage's Wharf. J. T. Armitage and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Tropic, barque, 382 tons, Robertson, at Campbell's Wharf; Gilchrist and Alexander, agents. Loading for London.

Vixen, schooner, 49 tons, Winter at the Circular Wharf; C. Abercombie, agent. Loading for Auckland.

Watkins, brig, 240 tons, Varty, at the mouth of the Cove; W. E. Mackintosh, agent. Advertised for Twofold Bay and Auckland.

William, schooner, 62 tons, Freeman, at Morley and Steele's Wharf; Steele, owner. Loading for Moreton Bay.

The *Dundee Merchant* left Hobart Town on the 4th instant for a whaling voyage, but has been very unfortunate, having lost her trypots and a boat during a gale of wind on the 11th instant, which she has put in to replace.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

January.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn	even.
28	WEDNESDAY	5 9	6 51	8 54	9 18

Moon: 1st quarter, 15 min. past 3 p.m. Feb. 3.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1846

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE COLONIAL REVENUE.

THIS is the third time we have lately had the pleasing duty of congratulating our fellow-colonists upon an improvement in the public revenue. It may be remembered, that in our review of the Abstract for the quarter ended 30th September, we recapitulated the quarterly and yearly results of the previous two years and nine months; by which it appeared, that throughout the whole of the years 1843 and 1844, and until the end of the first half of 1845, the revenue had experienced a continuous diminution; that at the 30th June last, the tide of its affairs was seen to have turned; and that at the 30th September, the prosperous reflux was found to have set in, in the most unequivocal and determined manner. And we now find that this happy change is still going on, not only without interruption, but with every prospect of permanency.

As regards the total income, exclusively of Port Phillip, the increase in the year is nearly £20,000,—a result the more satisfactory and cheering when contrasted with the results of the two preceding years; as thus:—

Year 1843, decrease.....	£49,300
1844, do.	45,100
1845, INCREASE.....	20,000

It is a remarkable coincidence, that the year's revenue of the Port Phillip District exhibits an increase nearly the same in amount with that of the Sydney District; the sums being £19,188 there, and £19,996 here.

We proceed with our usual analysis of the Sydney Abstract.

TOTAL INCOME.

Total income of 1845	£269,052
" " 1844	249,056*
Increase, being nearly 8 per cent	19,996

ORDINARY REVENUE.†

Ordinary revenue of 1845	£205,989
" " 1844	193,978
Increase, being upwards of 6 per cent	12,011

TERRITORIAL REVENUE.

Territorial Revenue of 1845 ..	£43,327
" " 1844 ..	30,116
Increase, being 43¾ per cent..	13,211

The only item in the Ordinary Revenue upon which there is a decrease worth notice, is that of Duties on Spirits imported. The decrease is £7100, caused by the reduction in the rates of duty, the quantity imported being 144,670 gallons against 136,661 gallons imported in 1844, being an increase of 8000 gallons, or nearly six per cent.

The item upon which there is the largest increase is, we rejoice to say, that of ad valorem duty on goods imported.

The ad valorem was in 1845	£16,628
" " 1844 .	12,545
Increase, being 32½ per cent.	4,083‡

The next item, in point of increase, is that of Assessment on Stock.

The Assessment was, in 1845	£19,094
" " 1844 .	15,508
Increase, being 23 per cent. .	3,586

The increase in the revenue derived from duties on spirits distilled in the colony, is also considerable.

The quantity was, in 1845 .	50,094 gal.
" " 1844 .	32,659
Increase, being 53¼ per cent.	17,435

The revenue was, in 1845....	£17,929
" " 1844....	14,697
Increase, being nearly 22 per cent.	3,232

The item of Duties on Tobacco imported exhibits a large increase.

Tobacco duties, in 1845	£37,408
" " 1844	34,389
Increase, being 8¾ per cent...	3,019

The Post Office collections have little more than maintained their ground, the increase in the year being only £7.

We subjoin a bird's-eye view of all the principal items of increase, beginning with the lowest and proceeding gradually to the highest:—

	Increase	Per cent.
Tolls and Ferries....	£945,	or 20
Auctions	1,273,	or 32
Shipping	1,366,	or 46
Publicans.....	1,632,	or 8¾
Tobacco	3,019,	or 8¾
Colonial spirits	3,232,	or 22
Assessment on stock ..	3,586,	or 23
Ad Valorem.....	4,083,	or 32½

The rapid growth of our commercial transactions is indicated by the fact, that the fees on the entry and clearance of shipping show an increase of nearly one half; and the growing confidence on the part of purchasers of landed and other properties is apparent in the fact, that the revenue from auctions has increased by one-third.

The fees of the Supreme Court have fallen off from £7,653 to £5,035, being a decrease of £2,618, or 34½ per cent.

The Territorial Revenue has increased in all but three items, amounting only to £271. The principal ones showing an increase are the following:—

	Increase.
Licenses to cut timber*	£284
Rents of land	643
Clergy and School Estates	761
Quit Rents†	870
Sales of land	3,062
Licenses to depasture	7,825

The entire revenue derived, by assessment and fees, from the squatters, was as follows:—

1845.

Assessment	£19,094
Fees and Fines	559
Licenses.....	18,000
	37,653

1844.

Assessment.....	£15,508
Fees and Fines	848
Licenses‡	10,175
	26,531
Increase, being nearly 42 per cent.	11,122

As the Abstract, from some cause to us unknown, but implying culpable negligence in some quarter, is so excessively full of typographical errors, we feel it our duty to request that it may be reprinted. In its present shape, it would be quite unsafe to make use of its figures.

* Here is another error, and a very gross one. The amount of licences to cut timber is stated in the *Gazette* to have been in 1844 £10,175, and in 1845 only £594; and yet there is given £284 as an increase!!!

† Here again is an error. The quit-rents are stated in the *Gazette* to have amounted in 1844 to £83 14s. 9d., and in 1845 to £8169 13s. 10d., and the increase to have been £869 11s. 0d.!!!

‡ Another blunder! The amount is stated in the *Gazette* at £2191 5s. 4d.

THE SQUATTING QUESTION.

WE were yesterday favoured with a copy of "A Letter from the Stockholders of New South Wales to the Right Honorable Lord STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the proposed Waste Lands in Australia Bill," and we lose no time in presenting so important a document to our readers. About a fortnight since we pointed out the necessity of some official representation being sent from the squatters themselves, and we are glad to find the suggestion has been attended to. A cursory glance at it enables us to pronounce that on its main features this letter is an admirable one, and we conscientiously recommend our squatting friends to append their signatures to it as soon as they have an opportunity: for it is desirable that it should be sent home immediately, or it will be too late to have any effect upon the home authorities before the Waste Lands Act is considered in the House of Commons. We shall refer to this subject again to-morrow.

* An error (doubtless typographical) has crept into this total, as printed in the *Government Gazette*, being there stated as £249,065.

† Exclusive of Fees and incidental receipts, which amount to nearly £16,000.

‡ Here also there is some error, the increase being stated in the *Gazette* at £4085; and the sum total of General Revenue for 1844 at £ 93,978, instead of (according to the laws of addition) £193,980.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—BANCO SITTINGS.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice DICKINSON.

SENTENCE.

Charles West, a man of colour, who had been convicted before Mr. Justice Dickinson, on Saturday last, of an assault with intent to commit a murder, was brought up for sentence, and upon being asked whether he had any thing to say in arrest of judgment, he handed in a paper, wherein he implored the mercy of the Court, stating, that he had himself been very severely handled on the occasion referred to, and had sustained considerable injury.

Mr. Justice DICKINSON, addressing the prisoner, stated, that there was nothing to take his case out of the ordinary course of the law, as the crime of which he had been convicted was one of a very aggravated nature; and it was necessary that all such outrages should be punished with due severity, in order to deter others from following the same courses. The sentence provided by the law for the crime of which the prisoner had been convicted was death; but, happily, a mitigation of that punishment was permissible, and in the present case the sentence would merely be recorded against the prisoner, the punishment itself being mitigated to transportation for life, provided the prisoner consented to such a mitigation If, however, the prisoner refused his consent to this mitigation he would have to undergo the extreme penalty of the law.

The prisoner was then removed.

THOMPSON v. COOPER.

In this case a rule *nisi* had been granted, calling upon Mr. John Gilchrist to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for non-attendance at the Supreme Court when subpœnaed as a witness on the part of the plaintiff. The rule being returnable this day, was moved absolute by Mr. WINDEYER, while Mr FOSTER appeared to show cause against it. By the latter, affidavits were produced which went to show that Mr. Gilchrist was so far indisposed at the time alluded to, as to be precluded from waiting continuously at the Court for the case to come on; although he really came there on three successive days, and left with the understanding that the defendant's attorney, by whom also he had been summoned as a witness, would send for him when he was required. Although Mr Gilchrist did not arrive until after the case had been disposed of, it was positively sworn that he had no intention of disobeying the order of the Court. On the other hand, it was contended by Mr. WINDEYER, that as Mr. Gilchrist was sufficiently well to attend the Court, both before and after the trial, he would have been quite able to obey his subpœna by attending at the proper time.

Their HONORS were of opinion, that as there was clearly no intention of treating the process of the Court with contempt, there could be no attachment; and looking at all the circumstances of the case, they conceived that the motion must be dismissed, each party paying his own costs.

ROWAND v. COOPER.

This was an application on the part of the defendant to set aside a judgment obtained by the plaintiff in default, and to allow the former to come in and plead.

The application was supported by Messrs. Michie and Dowling; and opposed by Messrs. Foster and Windeyer.

Several technical objections, which had been taken by the opposing counsel, having been overruled by the Court, the affidavits filed on either side were read and commented upon, and the matter argued at great length; the whole question turned, however, upon the point as to whether the affidavit filed in support of the application showed the existence of a tangible defence on the merits, and the Court being of opinion that sufficient was shown to justify the present application, the necessary leave to come in and plead was granted, upon the conditions that all previous costs should be first paid, that the defendant should file issuable pleas before twelve o'clock on Wednesday, and that he should take short notice of trial.

The Court then adjourned till ten o'clock this morning, when short causes will be tried before one of their Honors, and a jury of four. The Court will also sit at eleven o'clock to-day in its insolvency jurisdiction.

BUSINESS PAPER FOR THURSDAY.

RULE NISI.—Smart v. Russel.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—Vincent v. M'Cullock, Greenwood v. Ryan, Turton v. Simmons, Smart v. Broughton, Mayne v. Turner, Gore v. Edgar.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

MEETINGS HELD.

In the estate of Elias Ellis, an adjourned meeting was held, for the purpose of the creditors giving directions to the assignee; but as no creditors appeared, no business was transacted in the estate.

In the estate of Michael Gannon, an adjourned special meeting was held; but as no parties appeared, the meeting was again adjourned till Saturday.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Charles Coxen, a special meeting, at noon.

There are no meetings entered for to-morrow.

"THE WENTWORTH DINNER."

THE hall of the Sydney College was, on the evening of Monday, 26th January, 1846—the fifty-eighth anniversary of the colony—the arena of a scene of a novel nature. The friends and admirers of William Charles Wentworth, one of the representatives of the city of Sydney, had resolved upon giving their friend a dinner, and the hall of the college was selected for the dining room. The hall was well filled, and the portrait of the late Sir Francis Forbes seemed to look smilingly on the guest of the night, the former leader of the Bar, who was opposite, on the right of the Chairman, while Mr. Wentworth's bust was not an inappropriate ornament under the painting, which is all that the Sydney College now possesses of its former president.

Of the dinner not much need be said—it was meagre and insufficient, but there were few who came to eat or drink—most came to hear, and they were abundantly satisfied, although from the lateness of the hour at which the cloth was removed, less was heard from those who could say most and best, than might have been desired.

After dinner, the "Non Nobis" was chaunted.

The CHAIRMAN (James Norton, Esq) called upon the Vice-President and Stewards to see that glasses were filled, and proceeded to propose the usual loyal toasts, which were responded to in the following order:—"Her Majesty the Queen," with all the honours; solo and chorus, "God save the Queen" "Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," with all the honours; "Prince Albert's March" "The Army and Navy;" glee, "How merrily we live that Soldiers be," and air, "Rule Britannia." "His Excellency Sir George Gipps," with all the honours; "British Grenadiers."

The CHAIRMAN then rose to propose the health of their honoured and distinguished guest of the evening, William Charles Wentworth, Esq. They had on that day—the anniversary of the foundation of his native colony—invited him to receive the marks of esteem and admiration of his life and conduct, and of their gratitude for his untiring exertions in the Legislative Council. He would not dwell on a theme so rife with interest to them all as the conduct of Mr. Wentworth. His public acts would ever be the best monument of his fame, the best inspirers of their affections towards him. Those acts had, he believed, been conceived in the highest and noblest spirit of patriotism—they had been the offspring of a deep and fervent desire to benefit his native land, and to endow it with those noble institutions which had been the glory and the fame of their father-land (cheers.) To one of those acts, however, it was necessary that he should allude—he meant the measure concocted, brought forward, and passed by Mr. Wentworth's exertions—the Lien on Wool Act. This Act, which had been the salvation of the colony in the hour of its greatest need, had been condemned by Lord Stanley—had been pronounced by him as repugnant to the laws of England, and of a fraudulent and injurious tendency. It was not for him, on that occasion, to enter into a discussion of the principles on which that bill was founded; but if Lord Stanley were right in his opinion, it served to show more clearly the necessity of colonial legislation, without the interference of the Imperial Government. Lord Stanley was utterly unacquainted with the circumstances under which that Act had been contemplated. He was entirely ignorant of the local and incidental exigencies which called for that Act. Gentlemen around him had seen the working of that enactment—they were aware of the ruin it had averted, of the benefits it had produced. They could judge aright of the wisdom which had foreseen the remedy for their calamities, and feeling this, he knew they would in all enthusiasm, do honour to the name of the author of that Act, their distinguished guest.

Glee, "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. Wentworth then came forward, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for nearly ten minutes.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that it was impossible at this moment for him to express adequately the deep sense of obligation which he felt for the honour now conferred upon him. If at any period of his life, if by any public act of his he had deserved such honour from so respectable, so influential a body as he saw around him, all that he had done was now most amply repaid. And if he needed stimulus to urge him on to fulfil faithfully the trust which the citizens of Sydney had reposed in him, to show himself worthy of the confidence which the presence now showed was reposed in him, that stimulus was here fully given. With respect to the particular Act—the Lien on Wool Act—which had been mentioned, he could not take to himself the full and exclusive merit. It was but just to a gentleman who had left the colony, Mr. Potts, to say that the idea of that Bill originated with him; the embodyment was certainly his (Mr. Wentworth's), but he could claim no further merit in the matter. And it was very probable that the idea of such a measure was not original with Mr. Potts, for since objections had been raised by the Home Government to the Bill, there had been ample evidence given before the committee appointed by the Legislative Council, that similar measures had been adopted from time to time in the West Indies (half a century back), that in other colonies under similar exigencies to those in which this colony had been placed—similar measures had been resorted to. At the time that he introduced this measure into the Legislative Council, he was ignorant of this fact, and he should probably have remained so, had it not been for the reprobation of the bill by Lord Stanley, which led to a committee of enquiry at the commencement of the late session of the Legislative Council. The objections to the bill, whether they were of Lord Stanley, or of Mr. Stephen, or of any inferior officer in the colonial department, were such as clearly showed, as stated by his friend the Chairman, that it was absolutely necessary that domestic legislation at all events should be left to the colonies themselves, that it should not in any way be interfered with; it was well, he admitted, that the Queen should have the power to put a veto on any act of any colonial Legislature, and that she should exercise that power on matters connected with the policy of the empire,—but with respect to the Lien on Wool Bill—that Bill had been repudiated by the Home Government; the evidence which had since been given had shown that the objections which had been raised were altogether fallacious, and the interference was unendurable. Those present were well aware what the objections were that were raised to the Bill at home—that its tendency was to induce fraud—to encourage undue speculation; but any one who had known the operation of the Act here, knew full well that its effect had been to put an end to fraud—to repress speculation; that instead of working upon bills, as before, people had been confined to their own means. He had said thus much about the Lien on Wool Bill, and he thought not that it was necessary to say more. The merits of the Bill, the value of the measure, had been tested, had been felt by every member of the community—that it had been a benefit to all, was disputed by none. If this meeting had united merely for the purpose of giving expression of their feelings as to the part he had taken in passing the Lien on Wool Bill—if that Bill had been the only public act of his life, he should have nothing more to say. But there were subjects of engrossing importance now under the consideration of the colonists, as well as the government here and at home—and one above all others, was the Squatting Regulations. By a sort of general understanding this matter had been passed over during the past session of Council; there had been no expression of opinion upon it; but this, he considered, was not an inapt occasion for him to state his views upon it; and he felt the more called upon to do so, as some of his friends there were who thought that he was too much of a squatter. As yet, indeed, there had been no public expression of feeling with respect to the "Regulations of the 2nd of April," except the memorable expression at the meeting at the Royal Hotel, when if there was not open revulsion, there were exhibited at least conclusive proofs of positive dislike and condemnation of those regulations. Those regulations had to a certain—a very small extent—been modified; but the expression of public opinion at the Royal Hotel, and in every district in the colony, the petitions which had been sent home, had produced no fruit—had had no weight. They were all upset by a single observation made by Sir George Gipps in one of his despatches (16th April) upon which Lord Stanley and the Emigration Commissioners had chanced to lay their fingers. "It will, said Sir George Gipps," scarcely escape your Lordship's observation that neither in the resolutions nor the speeches of the gentlemen who moved and seconded them, is an allusion once made to the first and most important object of the notice. Those gentlemen, though they disclaimed lordly against what they called the despotism of the measure, never once hazarded the proposition, that it is unjust or despotic, to make persons pay for the use of crown lands, in proportion to the advantages they derive from them, nor were they even bold enough to assert that £10 per annum for the use of 12,800 acres of land, or for the depasturing of 4000 sheep is an excessive charge." On this observation they had laid their fingers, and they thought that it was unanswerable. It was true that, at the meeting at the Royal Hotel, no direct observation was made with respect to that matter; but it was stated, it was open to denial, and was yet uncontradicted—that at that particular period the squatters owed upwards of £20,000 to the Government; this had not been contradicted. What inference was to be drawn from this fact? Was it that the squatters would not pay? Would they have hazarded their runs if they could have paid the money? He took it that the squatters could not pay; and if they could not pay one £10 for one station, how could they pay for one, two, three, or four or five stations which they might require—and what more disingenuous than this paragraph of Sir George Gipps's despatch. To read this despatch it would be fancied that £10 was the only charge—that everything else was profit; there was no mention of the additional charge of £25 for assessment, and there was no intimation of the new charge that was in contemplation of £48 more The cost of a station, paid to Government, would be not £10 but £74. The Governor spoke of the charge of 2 per cent. on wool as if it were a mere bagatelle; but he forgot in doing so that he was taxing the gross proceeds—not the income derived. The income tax of England was only three per cent., and when it was imposed there were reductions in other taxes to almost a corresponding amount. And with respect to the observations which the Governor had introduced on quit-rents, experience had shewn that the quit-rent charged in this colony was a rack rent: that people were actually unable to pay them. Moreover, everybody must know that whoever did purchase a section of land would so choose it that it would command backwards to a far larger extent than the section itself was—and the price paid for the section itself was merely nominal, and the interest on the money outlaid would be nothing like the amount sought to be imposed by the bill before Parliament. Again, he said, the waste lands of the colony were wholly worthless until the capital and labour of the colonists were expended on them. As well might the Government tax the ocean—and the ships, for fish that were in the ocean, and before they were taken, as tax the waste lands here for the wool which the sheep might produce. If it was just and politic to tax in this way, why should this colony alone be so taxed? If the system was a just one, why was it not universal? Why was New South Wales alone in her suffering? He could imagine that it might be just so to tax other colonies, as the West Indies, where sugar grew—even the Cape of Good Hope, which was only half the distance from the mother country; but for this colony, situated at the antipodes, to be singled out for such a tax, was unendurable. All waste lands in all colonies were common lands; such had been the law ever since there were colonies in connection with European powers; such was now the law except as to this colony, and why he asked again, should this colony be singled out to be burthened with such a tax? It would, perhaps, be said by the authors of these regulations, that the tax originated in the petitions of the squatters themselves. True it was that formerly there were such disorders beyond the boundaries, that the squatters were compelled to ask the Government for some protection—consenting at the same time to pay for that protection; but he would ask the author of these squatting regulations, whether in the petitions of the squatters, and in the Act passed by the Legislature, it was not stipulated that the tax should not exceed the amount required to pay for the protection afforded? But it was well known that the squatters contributed largely to the general revenue, and as the police was paid out of the revenue, the squatters were entitled to some protection; he would suppose that the squatters, and those in their employment, numbered 10,000, and the whole population 160,000. A rule of three sum would show what proportion of police the squatters were entitled to; what the general revenue ought to contribute towards their protection, and if any further protection than could be afforded by that rule of three was required by the squatters, then he admitted that they should pay for it by a tax on themselves; the charge should go no further, however, and if anything beyond it was exacted, then a grievous injustice was done. It was urged by the Governor that the revenue which he (Mr. Wentworth) said was thus unjustly exacted, would go to form an immigration fund—and Sir George Gipps had said, too, that the squatters who had derived most benefit from immigration had contributed nothing to it; he had stated at the Royal Hotel that the revenue derived from the squatters at the time exceeded the expense of salaries of Commissioners and of border police some £175,000, and added to it since then some £25,000 or £30,000, full £200,000 had gone from the squatters' pockets to the immigrtion fund. The squatters had, in fact, contributed more than would have imported all the labour that the squatters required. The Governor spoke and wrote of the squatters as non-contributors to the land fund—the immigration fund—but it would be better that he should look and see who they were that really did not contribute. The non-contributors were the manufacturers, the tradesmen, the householders, those of the 30,000 who lived in Sydney, who required servants, and, still more, mechanics and labourers, for whose importation this money wrung from the squatters had been expended. But whatever virtues others might see in a land fund, although he had himself heretofore contributed much to it, he was not inclined to do so any further. As to the regulations of the 2nd of April, they had been ratified by Lord Stanley, concurred in by the Emigration Board, and they were likely to come into force in some form or other; and he would offer some few observations upon them. Some of them were such that it was difficult, if not impossible, to believe that any English gentleman could have framed them; still more difficult was it to imagine that a minister of Great Britain could have sanctioned them. But they were not likely all to be enforced; their tendency was to lead to such acts of tyranny, to be of such baneful effect; so many evils would surely arise out of them, that were they enforced, the whole country would, in a few months, be in a flame; and he was happy that, notwithstanding the ratification of them, the sanction of the Secretary for the Colonies—the Governor of New South Wales, had not acted upon them. The regulations were, in fact, no longer in existence, as they were at first promulgated. The tendency of the regulations was obvious—it was to reduce the colonists to a state of serfdom, and this was the design of the bill which was introduced to Parliament at the close of the last session; under the provisions of that bill, the Governor might grant a lease or he might not; he might grant a license or he might not—it would depend upon the Governor's opinion whether the applicant was a good squatter or a bad squatter, and they knew from the present Governor's own mouth that he only was a good squatter who would submit—and from any that would not submit, lease and license would be withheld. He was yet in hope, however, that a sufficient expression of public feeling would reach England in time to prevent that bill from going further than it had already gone. There was already a document in preparation which he hoped would be numerously signed—and there was no time to lose. Fortunately there was a vessel about to sail to the Eastern Empire, and the document he spoke of might be transmitted by her and reach England by the overland mail in time to prevent the mischief with which they were threatened by this Bill. He had forgotten, he said, to make some observations with respect to the charges which the squatters were subjected to. The Governor had stated them at two per cents. on the value of the wool, but in addition to what he, Mr. Wentworth had before stated, there were the wages and food and clothing of shepherds, the cost of the wool bales, the carriage to Sydney, and charges of various other kinds, which the squatter must meet before he can bring his wool to a market; and if the squatter was, after two or three years to make a compulsory purchase, the charges on the gross proceeds of the wool would more than swallow up the profits. It was true that Mr. Bradley and Mr. Hamilton had stated that the return from 4000 sheep was £460 per annum, but there were too many wool growers present who had experience that they had no such return, and for himself he would say, that it would indeed be consolatory to him if he could at any time believe that from every thousand sheep he possessed he should receive a return of £100 at the end of the year. If the Bill which was introduced into the House of Commons, or the regulations promulgated on April 2nd, were put in force, the effect would be not only to keep people from coming to the colony to invest capital, but also to drive away those who were in it who yet had money to go with. He need not remind the other classes of the ruinous consequences which must attend them the merchants—the shopkeepers—the tradesman—the artificer—nothing could ensue but dilapidation and ruin. But the project of extorting money would, he hoped, never be carried into effect. It would pass away—a day dream of the Governor's—He would now call their attention to a pamphlet recently issued from the Port Phillip press, from the pen of Mr. G. S. Laing. He would only read a short extract with respect to land:—

> In an old established country, and after the land is in full operation, the interest of the landlord is passive, the rent, which is the profit upon his outlay is obtained without exertion and with little risk, and is equivalent to money lent upon the best security. The capital of the tenant on the other hand is active, constantly in circulation, and liable to risks of every description—bad seasons, bad debts, loss of live stock, &c.—and the return being a trading profit is proportionably high and must be sufficient not only to cover these risks but to remunerate him for his own skill and labour over and above the interest obtainable by lending his money on the best security which he could realize without risk or exertion. The produce is divided into three parts. The labour and capital annually expended must first of all be replaced: after which must be paid a fair trading profit upon the active capital, and remuneration for the skill and labour of the tenant. In case of both these not being obtained the land is of no value and must return to a state of nature; if a surplus remains it goes as rent to the landlord and constitutes the value of the land.

If there were more time allowed him he would quote a number of calculations which appeared in this book, but he would now only state, that the document which he had already referred to as in course of preparation for signature, prayed for twenty-one years' leases and the right of pre-emption. He did not see any harm in the twenty-one years' lease, but he thought it unnecessary, for he maintained that the first discoverer of a tract of land and those next to him were entitled to retain possession of that land until it was required by the Queen. He wished no more for the squatters but the squatters had no right to take anything less. Some fixity of tenure was indispensable, for no man could embark his capital in grazing or in woolgrowing, if liable to be removed from his station at the whim or caprice of any Governor or Commissioner of Crown Lands. There must be some provision—imperial or colonial—by which the squatter shall hold his land until the Crown requires it for sale. He had intended to go much more largely into matters deeply affecting the interests of the colony but he was warned that the hours were passing quickly, and he would only once more repeat that he felt most unfeignedly the high and distinguished honor which was done him this night. [The honorable gentleman was repeatedly interrupted in the course of his speech by cheering.]

The CHAIRMAN gave "Prosperity to the colony of New South Wales, and may every succeeding anniversary be accompanied with increased happiness to its people."

The toast was disposed of with all the honours.

Dr. NICHOLSON, M. L. C., was called upon to return thanks. He said that he felt himself unequal to the task which had been imposed upon him. The toast which had been so heartily responded to, might by some be looked upon as a matter of form, but it was one which involved sentiments to which every heart in this community must, he thought, respond He endeavoured to carry his imagination back to fifty-eight years ago; to the period when the first small band of our countrymen landed on these shores, men exiled from their country, doomed to a punishment then thought worse than death, and now again he looked around him and beheld a city—a large people busy in every occupation of civilized life—and here to-night, a large assemblage met to celebrate the fifty-eighth return of that day which led to the foundation of an empire here and to mark their approval of the conduct of a native of New Holland who had ever been foremost in asserting the rights of his country. This was, indeed, a most interesting meeting, and he wished that some

...ding to dazed, nothing to enchain him;—he stood in his strength—a part of that great constitution under which he lived, controlling his own destinies, guarding his own interests. To him the venerable fabric of the constitution was endeared by the consciousness of the freedom which it secured to him—his was the glorious past, the glorious present, and it might be the still more glorious future. Tyranny could not reach him, for he knew well that the proudest Minister must quail before the voice of truth and justice. Such was the proud position of a citizen of Great Britain—such was the position which he was entitled to under their glorious constitution. But if that citizen should see fit to change his place of abode—if he should have found it necessary to cast his lot in this land, governed as it was by the same laws, peopled as it was by sons of the same race, and of the same language, and entitled to the same privileges, then indeed was his political position entirely changed—then he lost the glorious attributes of freedom he once possessed, and stood a naked and disfranchised man, utterly defenceless in the arena of political conflict in which he might be cast. There was here no right, no freedom by which a man could claim to exercise his privileges of controlling those who governed him. He contended that the colony was as much a portion of the empire, was as much entitled to the rights and privileges of a portion of the empire, as the City of London itself. But it did not enjoy those privileges. The Imperial Government held in their hands the destinies of the colonists, and would not give those by whom they were peopled a voice in those matters which so nearly affected them. The Imperial Government could declare war or peace, without the consent of the colonies; although, as had frequently been the case, they had to bear the expense of the former. On all these great questions he would ask if the colonies had a voice—a whisper, by which to make their claims heard. In such matters, the mere £10 householder in England, had a more influential voice than all New South Wales. It might indeed be said, that they had granted to them the privilege to legislate for themselves; but he denied that this was the fact. True they might make laws suited to their own circumstances, fitted for their own exigencies, but when these laws, on which all the practical evidence and experience they possessed had been brought to bear, were framed, they were to be frustrated—to be disallowed, by some scribe, originating in the prejudice or ignorance of the underlings of the Colonial Office, the very tyros of official folly. If he wished to make out a case, a clear and convincing proof of this recklessness, this gross ignorance of colonial interests, could he not point his finger to the very measure for which they were indebted to the honorable gentleman whom they had that evening invited to receive their testimonial of esteem and approbation? Could there, he asked, be a more signal proof of the utter inability of the Imperial Government to legislate for the colony, than was to be found in its disapprobation of a measure which the unanimous voice of the colony had proclaimed was essential to its salvation? For that measure which the Colonial Office, in the plentitude of its ignorance, thought fit to reject; they were assembled to offer their gratitude to the gentleman who had framed it. Many of those around him knew that honourable gentleman far better than he; but none respected him more highly. Deeply was the colony indebted to that gentleman. He it was who gained for it the inestimable boon of trial by jury, and he it was at last who obtained the small remnant of legislative freedom—which they at present possessed. Long and earnestly had he devoted his high talents and attainments, the energies of his mind, to the welfare of his country. Amid persecutions and trevilings he persevered, without hope or thought of recompense. In the face of power—in the face of tyranny he took his stand, and he had not been able to learn that he had ever met with any reward, except the tribute which they were assembled to offer that evening. Rare and admirable men did, it was known, occasionally arise, who, despising alike the smiles or frowns of the great and powerful—devoted themselves to the good of their country and their kind—who, forgetting the selfish interests of the man, in the feeling of the patriot, cast aside all other hopes in their devotion to their country, like this great son of Australia. Such instances were exceptions to the general rule. for it too often happened that men even of high talents were found but too ready to lend themselves to the smiles of a government. This he feared had been too much the case in New South Wales, and but too much subservience had been shown to the despotic will of the Colonial-Office. But would the colonists continue in such apathy—would they not prove they were something better than a mere province to be governed and enslaved? Would they forget the assertion of Sir Robert Peel, in a fit of unwonted liberality, that the colonies were integral parts of the empire, and should be treated as such? It had been his lot to have been associated with many of those on whom at present high and important political responsibilities were cast. Many of his college companions were called on to fill offices of trust and importance to the State. Differing as he did in political opinions with many of these old companions, he did not regret that such had been their lot; for he believed they would act conscientiously, and at all events, they had been placed in those offices by the voice of the people; and when they acted unwisely, they might be removed; but he who had come out here had no voice—he had ceased to be an integral part of the empire—he had no share in the Government which imposed its taxation upon him; and if he strove to declare the rights and privileges of a British subject, he was knocked down by some imperial Act, of which he knew nothing, and in which he had had no part. He was not one of those who looked forward to separation from Great Britain as the only means of freedom. He knew that British statesmen (to their scandal be it spoken) had too often read the lesson of America in vain (cheers). They seemed to believe that the time must inevitably come when the colonies must drop off from the parent country. This was their theory, but it was not his. He could never see under proper government, that in any time the necessity could arise for separation from the great country of their birth. He could understand that under tyranny and oppression such a necessity might arise. He could feel that no community, endowed with Anglo-Saxon rights, with feelings derived from our great ancestral race, and nurtured under a constitution to which we have trusted as the rock of our freedom, where the spirit of Christianity and enlightenment prevailed, could for ever submit to a tyranny so enthralling as that which deprives a man of his rights because he dwells in a more or less remote part of the empire. But let these disabilities be removed; give them what they asked—a fair participation in the rights enjoyed by their fellow-subjects, and what conceivable reason could arise for divorcing themselves from the parent state? Were there not rather many reasons—many feelings—to attach them to it? (cheers.) Were they not of the same language—the same race? Had they not in common glorious recollections of the past, high and lofty interests of the present, which were common to both? (Loud cheers.) There could be no motive to lead to separation, and strongly as he had expressed himself against the policy pursued by Great Britain towards her colonies, he would only ask for justice, and that granted, would never dread a separation But there were limits beyond which human forbearance could not go. There was a mark beyond which tyranny could not pass, and he for one was not prepared to submit for ever to injustice and degradation, so great as that which was at present inflicted on the colonies. He venerated too much the great names who had battled for liberty, who had devoted themselves to the preservation of the constitutional liberties of the empire, to see a degenerate and fallen race, forgetting their precepts and example, tamely submit to such indignity; and deeply avenged as were the outraged liberties of America, if the Colonial Office persevered in its present policy, the bloody and expensive lesson would have to be read again in every quarter of the globe. (Immense cheering.) He had told them of the Government they did not live under, and he would now tell them the government they did live under. It was the most negligent, the most ignorant, the most selfish, and the most tyrannical Government which ever existed. That it was the most negligent he thought it was scarcely necessary to do more than state, that at least one-half of the addresses sent home during the first session of Council remained unanswered, and even the replies which had been received could hardly be looked upon as answers to the addresses. Then as to ignorance, there was no language to express the utter darkness as to the real circumstances of the colony which prevailed in England. The very measure which had been forcibly alluded to that evening, and which their honoured guest, applying his profound knowledge of the law, and his profound acquaintance with the interests of the colony, had, in a happy hour, framed to relieve the colony from the greatest of her difficulties, that very measure had been disapproved of—had been spoken of as an illegal and ill-advised measure; a measure to which all classes in the colony united in attributing the turning of utter ruin from the land. Why, he would venture to say there was not a lawyer in the colony—not a lawyer in England, who would not laugh to scorn the paltry quibbles which had been raised against the Bill. But it had been objected to in utter ignorance of its origin—in utter ignorance of the circumstances which required it, and in utter ignorance of its beneficial operation. Then, as for its selfishness, it was proved by its constantly preferring the slightest imperial object to the most important colonial one—and of this, proof enough might be found in the earnestness with which it had sought to ruin the settlers, for the sake of a paltry increase of revenue—in the squatting question. Another instance might be found in the state of New Zealand, where for the sake of pandering to the folly and prejudice of a few old ladies—they wantonly exposed the population to have their throats cut by the natives. But they might look nearer home, and see how the compact which had been made by Sir Richard Bourke on the part of the colony with the Crown, had been broken and avoided, and justice sunk, as soon as it was found that the expenses of police and gaols for British criminals could be fastened on them Let them take yet another instance, he referred to the late immigration, which had been carried on solely for British purposes, and for which the constitutional law so nobly vindicated seventy years ago—that no man should be taxed but by the consent of his representative, was not only broken, but the power of taxation, to an unlimited extent, was delegated to a single individual. He therefore thought that he had made out his case as to the negligence, the ignorance, and the selfishness of the Colonial Government—and as to its tyranny, were there not a thousand proofs of it? Was it not to be found in the appointment of District Councils—which had the power of taxing, and of enforcing the payment of such taxes, from individuals, picking out the richest first, then the poorest? A law more wicked, more unjust, more tyrannical, was never devised; but it was consistent with the spirit of the Government under which they lived. Governed by those who had no interest in their welfare—who were the mere servants of their far off masters in Downing-street, was it to be expected that a more just, a more frank and generous policy should be pursued? Who would the colonists themselves choose for their political ruler, their political guide? Would it not be the man in whom they had the greatest trust, who had the greatest weight, the most practical experience; who, indeed, but the gentleman to whom they had been doing honour that evening for his tried services in their behalf? (Cheers.) And yet he must tell them that the lowest elector in England had more influence than he: for he had a voice in the questions of peace or war, which Mr. Wentworth did not possess. He would now advert to the remedy for the evils to which he had alluded, and he conceived the sole, the only remedy, lay in one word—responsibility. If they had the power to call to account those who thus injured and oppressed them, they would not long be subjected to their present grievances. If there were any way in which they could claim justice, they would not be met with the sneer and smile, and the setting aside of Acts of Parliament to meet the demands of ministerial expediency. A line of demarcation should be drawn between imperial and colonial legislation, and all meddling interference in matters of a domestic nature should be avoided. They were the best judges of their own wants, their own circumstances, and could legislate for their own welfare better than those who were totally ignorant of both. A voice should be given too, to the colonies,—a share in the government of which they were made to feel the effect: for if the colonies were to share in the expense of war, it was fit they should have a voice in the deliberation of such questions. It was not, indeed, the first time the question had been raised, but if it was intended to carry out the principle that colonies were integral parts of the British empire, they had a right to be represented in the British Parliament. They would then be heard, their interests would be cared for. If this were granted, then indeed would England and her colonies be knit in an iron confederacy, supreme in her strength; then might she be, as he hoped she ever might be, triumphant in arms, in arts, in literature, and in free loom. But if this should not be granted, then might she look for evil, for mourning, and for woe. Though less of an Australian than an Englishman himself, he had felt the grievances, the oppression under which the community, of which he was a member suffered; and in justice to both, he had felt bound to adopt the line of conduct he had pursued, to express the opinions he had uttered. Thanking them for the kind indulgence with which they had heard him, he would conclude by saying that in what he had uttered he had endeavoured to the utmost of his power to raise the tone of his observations above any personal considerations. He did not believe it was the removal of Sir George Gipps or of my Lord Stanley that could remedy the evil he complained of. They were but the temporary instruments of a system which was radically wrong—far deeper, than in the mere circumstances of time and person was the pervading cause of their grievances. It was in the policy of England, conceived in ignorance, and nurtured in prejudice, that the oppression of the colonists had grown up. It was their duty to lend their best efforts to rid themselves of this grievance, to cast from them the burden under which they groaned, to free themselves from the tyranny under which they perish. If you will be free—yourselves must strike the blow—not at the men but the system which enslaves you. (Mr. Lowe sat down amidst loud and reiterated cheers.)

The Chairman gave the Pastoral, Agricultural, and Commercial interests of the colony.

Mr. Archibald Boyd was loudly called upon to respond to the toast, which was received with every honour.

Mr. Archibald Boyd said, that Mr. Windeyer an hour ago had pointed to the clock and told them that it was late; since then the night had not grown younger, and he had no intention of inflicting on them a speech, nor was it necessary. He had been called on to respond to the pastoral interests of New South Wales. These were, in fact, the interests of the colony, and they had already been presented to them in such a variety of shapes, and had been illustrated by so much cogent argument, and had been illustrated by so much brilliancy of imagination and language, that he felt he should be doing injustice to them, did he, by treading over the same ground, erase from their minds one iota of that deep philosophy and magnificent eloquence which they had listened to to-night. Under these circumstances it had been his intention to have contented himself with thanking them for the honour they had done him in connecting his name with the present toast. But some remarks had fallen from their distinguished guest upon which, before resuming his seat, he should wish to comment No person had a higher respect for their distinguished guest than he had—no person shared more deeply his keen interests in the squatting question, and there was none in whose general views he was more disposed to agree, yet in one point they differed. Perhaps it might be that he was the younger man; but he was not disposed to take a view of the future so gloomy as his honorable friend. If he understood him aright, he seemed to say that the squatters had hitherto had no success; he for one thought that they had already succeeded—not succeeded to the extent of their wishes—not succeeded to the extent to which they would and must succeed—but certainly succeeded to an extent which, two years ago, he had hardly dared to hope for. Compare their present position with the past, what were then their objects? The right of preemption and fixity of tenure—he might say that they had already obtained both. Mr. Deas Thomson, the Colonial Secretary, in his speech delivered in the Legislative Council on the 5th of August last, in reply to a question from Mr. Cowper, gave a positive pledge that upon certain conditions the squatters should have a lease of their stations for twelve years, and informed the House that His Excellency Sir George Gipps had written to the Home Government, withdrawing his opposition to the right of preemption. The only obnoxious part of the measure was the necessity of buying blocks of land at £1 an acre, and to that Lord Stanley, in the Bill which he had lately introduced into Parliament, had refused his sanction. Upon the faith of that pledge of the Government, they, the squatters, paid into the Treasury, as the price of the concession of Sir George Gipps, an additional license fee amounting to nearly £13,000. They had faithfully fulfilled their part of the contract, they stood upon high ground, and now called upon the colonial Government to perform theirs. God knew it had been to the stockman a harsh Government, perhaps it might have been an unjust one; but as yet it had given them no title to brand it with dishonour; and he, Mr. Boyd, held the tenure of his station for twelve years to be as safe, as sure, and as certainly guaranteed to him by the pledge of the colonial Government, as if the lease had been extended upon parchment, and received the sign manual of the Governor. Thus, the squatters had been to a certain degree successful in the colony. Had they been altogether unsuccessful in England? The waste Lands of Australia Bill had been postponed for a year, for the purpose of giving to the colonists an opportunity for its consideration. This certainly was no great concession, but it was at least the first occasion upon which a British Minister had paid any deference to the wishes of the inhabitants of New South Wales. Of the Bill itself their distinguished guest had spoken in terms of the greatest contumely. It deserved it; but if it had a thousand faults it had at least one virtue. It had established a principle, it had given us a lease, it had secured fixity of tenure. The Bill, no doubt, might be disfigured by a thousand ungainly excrescences; but it was easier to lop the branches than create the tree. And it would be a matter of infinitely greater facility for the colonists to destroy or amend the obnoxious clause, than it would have been to have obtained the negociation of that principle of fixity of tenure to which the Bill gave, for the first time, the sanction of the Imperial Legislature Yet while they indulged in an honest pride in the success of their own efforts, they should not be unjust to Lord Stanley. Since he (Mr. Boyd) had returned to this country he had learned much with regard to the interior of the Colonial-Office, and it was right that they should be made acquainted with it. He had been informed that for the postponement of this Bill, they were indebted to the graceful consideration of Lord Stanley himself; nay more, he had it from the best authority, that the enemy of the colony in Downing-street had not been the noble lord at the head of the Colonial Department, nor Mr. Hope, nor Mr. Stephen, nor yet Mr. Gardner, but a person infinitely less distinguished than they. He was not allowed to give his name, but it was sufficient that they knew the man, and knowing him, if they were unable to neutralize altogether his baneful influence, they should be at least able to oppose his efforts more successfully than hitherto. (Cries of name) He had received the name in a confidential letter, and he possessed neither the power nor the will to disclose it. Such was their position in the colony and in England; and he had no hesitation in saying, that if they continued to persevere, they would eventually,—aye, and ere long, obtain the full measure of that justice which had been so long denied them. There never was a moment more favourable for pressing their claims on the Home Government. The Zolverein, that immense commercial confederation, which had already done so much injury to British interests, was drawing every day its bonds closer and closer round English commerce, and if the British government would then secure a market for their manufactures, they must, in a great measure seek for it in their colonies. Let it be so,—but when they cast their eyes upon the broad outline of their dependencies, where would they discover one which had done so much to encourage English industry, as the colony of New South Wales?—or, if he might be allowed to say without boasting, where will they find a class of men which had done so much to produce the exports by which those manufactures were purchased, than that to which he, Mr. Boyd, had the honour to belong? If the colonies were necessary to the prosperity of England, were they less so to her safety? There was already in the political horizon a cloud, which though it was no bigger than a man's hand, heralded as surely as in the days of the Prophet, the coming storm; when it did burst, as his honorable friend on his left had so eloquently told them, it would be England that would be indebted to them, and not they to England. The unavailing struggle which was at present going on in a neighbouring island must have satisfied the British Ministry, that her empire in these distant latitudes was an empire merely of opinion. In her own hemisphere her power might be colossal; but in this it must rest not upon her arms, but on the the affections of her children. And where, in the event of a struggle with her great rivals, would she find such allies? Others might be bribed to her aid by mercenary treaties and extravagant subsidies, but we, the colonists attached to her by those domestic feelings which bind man to man—by the associations of education and childhood,—by the pride of race, and most of all, by the love for that father land which is at once the birth-place of our common language, and was the home of our common ancestry.

Mr. Wentworth proposed the health of a gentleman to whom he felt under peculiar obligation—he alluded to their Chairman. He had known him twenty-five years, and it was not necessary that he should say more than that he had always possessed his highest respect and esteem. (Cheers.)

Mr. Norton felt deeply the honour which had been done him, both in the manner in which his health had been proposed by his respected friend Mr. Wentworth, and in which it had been responded to by the company present. He would say that he also felt much indebted to them for the forbearance they had exhibited. He deeply felt how inadequate his abilities were to the honour which they had conferred upon him, and he could only thank them for the consideration and indulgence with which they had received his exertions. (Cheers)

The Chairman, in proposing the next toast, said that it was one which the many eloquent addresses they had heard that evening would teach them the value of. He would give them the Freedom of the Press—Song "Birth of Liberty."

Mr. James Martin, being called on to return thanks, said that in the absence of other parties of greater influence and ability, he, as the representative of one of the journals, felt it his duty to make some reply to the toast which had been just drunk. The Freedom of the Press was a toast which had long been joined with every demonstration of political freedom; nor was it one that called for any specific reply on ordinary occasions. But on this occasion there was one circumstance which invited remark, and that was that their honoured guest was the first gentleman who had established a free Press in the colony—he it was who first taught the colonists to read and write with freedom; and though perhaps he had not met with much success in his undertaking, he at least had had the pleasure to see the Press grow up in Australia as free, as unfettered, as independent as in any part of the world. Although the colony was deprived of many rights to which she was entitled, still she ought the more to value that freedom of expression by which she could make her grievances known. The Press of the colony had, he believed, been productive of much good, and had averted much injury which must otherwise have overtaken them. Whilst indeed they possessed the blessing of a free Press—he cared not what might befal them—they could never utterly lose that liberty which was so dear to them. He returned thanks for the manner in which the toast had been received, and concluded by saying, that it was his firm conviction, that the liberty of Press was inseparably bound up with the liberty of the subject.

The Chairman gave "The Stewards," to whom the gentlemen present were so much indebted for the good fare and excellent arrangements which had been provided, and made, for the entertainment of their guest.

Mr. Stubbs replied at some length. He was glad that what had been done by the stewards had been thought worthy of thanks, however the stewards themselves might have thought their efforts too feeble to meet the object those who deputed them had in view—the entertainment of a man like Mr. Wentworth.

The Chairman vacated his seat shortly after one o'clock, Mr. Wentworth and a number of his friends retiring also with him. Mr. Lowe, M.C, was then called to the chair, and there were a few songs, but Mr. Lowe being in haste to depart, Mr. J. Martin was called to the chair, which he occupied for about an hour, during which a variety of toasts were proposed, including the health of several parties present; more songs were sung, and the party broke up at an early hour in the morning, all seemingly well pleased with the intellectual—political treat of the few hours they had passed together.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

A public dinner for the celebration of the fifty-eighth anniversary of the formation of the colony, took place at the City Theatre, on Monday evening, at which nearly one hundred persons were present. The theatre was fitted up with great taste for the occasion, under the superintendance of Mr. Cohen, of the Saracen's Head Hotel, Sussex street, by whom the viands and wines were likewise furnished. A substantial platform was constructed across the pit, which, with the stage, formed a commodious dining-room, and the front of the boxes were decorated with various devices in flowers, among which the most conspicuous was the colonial motto—"Advance Australia," and the figures "58," denoting the number of anniversaries which had elapsed since the work of colonization in New South Wales first commenced. The boxes were reserved for the use of the ladies, of whom a goodly number were present, and the presence of these Australian fair ones, whose bright glances vied with the unsullied azure of Australia's own skies, imparted an additional zest to the banquet. The chair was filled by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, who was supported on the right hand by Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, of the 11th, and on the left by Mr. G. C. Turner, the Civil Crown Solicitor. The croupiers were Captain Innes and Mr. Councillor Fisher; and the brilliancy of the scene was greatly enhanced by the presence among the company of several military officers in full uniform. Each of the toasts was followed by an appropriate air from the fine band of the 11th regiment, which was stationed in the front of the boxes for that purpose.

After the removal of the cloth,

The Mayor proposed the health of the Queen—a toast, he remarked, which was always responded to with enthusiasm wherever British subjects were assembled. Her Majesty's health was then drunk with the usual honours, the band playing the National Anthem.

The Mayor next proposed the health of Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family, which was likewise drunk with the usual honours.

The Mayor then rose and said, that the toast which he had next to propose was the health of the distinguished personage who represented Her Majesty in this colony. It was usual on all public occasions like the present to drink the health of the representative of Majesty as an expression of attachment to "old England," and as a mark of respect to the individual filling that high and honourable office, but on the present occasion he had an additional reason for proposing that toast to them in the manner that he did; namely, that he conceived they ought to record their humble approbation of the talent and ability which had so eminently qualified their present ruler to guide them safely through the most disastrous times that the colony had ever witnessed. It had pleased Providence to visit New South Wales with a partial famine not long ago, and closely following that calamity, came an almost universal insolvency; but at the same time it was equally the will of Providence that they should be governed by a man capable of alleviating their sufferings—by one whose confident voice, high above the despondent croakings of the bravest of them, had stimulated them to renewed exertions;—by one who was the friend of the great mass of the people, regardless of individuals;—by one who was just and feared not, and who, uncheered by the people and seldom encouraged by the Press, pursued the even tenour of his way through evil report and through good report until they had arrived at the commencement of that prosperity which his wisdom so often predicted. He would now propose the health of His Excellency Sir George Gipps in a bumper.

The remarks of the Mayor in proposing the above toast were several times interrupted by burst of approbation, and the toast itself was drunk with great enthusiasm.

The Mayor said, that the toast which he had next to propose was the health of the brave defenders of their country, their property, and their lives—the army and navy. The toast was then drunk with the usual honours, followed by "Rule Britannia" and "British Grenadiers" from the band.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield returned thanks, expressing a hope that the Army and Navy of Great Britain would always maintain the high position which they had hitherto occupied. The gallant officer concluded by proposing "Prosperity to the Australian colonies," which was drunk with loud cheers.

The Mayor then rose and said, that he was about to propose the real toast of the evening, for although at the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield they had already drunk to the prosperity of all the Australian colonies, there was one of these colonies which demanded a more particular notice at their hands—he meant the colony of New South Wales. Although not an Australian himself, he (the Mayor) had adopted this colony as his country, as the country in whose bosom his earthly remains should be laid. The highest authority had told them that "where their treasures were there would be their hearts also;" and according to this doctrine his heart and its best affections must be with Australia, for Australia contained all his treasures, the principal part of which consisted of a wife and a fine lot of sons, natives of its soil; and whatever might be said of cattle, sheep, land, or wealth, of any other description, the great tie which bound a man to any country, was his family, especially when the duty of a subject was combined with the affections of a husband and a father in that respect. The climate of Australia was admitted to be the finest under the sun; its harbours were numerous and good, that of the metropolis (Port Jackson) could hardly be equalled by any harbour in the whole world; the lands of Australia were fertile to a degree, being at the same time capable of producing all the luxuries of an Eastern, as well as the necessaries of a Northern climate, and abounding in the most valuable mineral productions. The located pastures of Australia were covered with cattle and sheep, so numerous as to render it necessary to slaughter them for the purpose of obtaining their fat by destroying their flesh, so that, in fact, whilst in other countries people were crying out for food, the cry in this colony was for people to consume the food which it produced. "Give us food," said the people of Great Britain and Ireland; "Give us men and women to consume our food," was the cry of the colonists; and besides this they would be prepared to send plenty of food even to Great Britain itself, if the Government of the latter country would but free them from the restraint imposed by the present corn laws. Their object in meeting there that evening was to commemorate the anniversary of the foundation of this their favoured land; it was said by some persons that this duty had been long neglected, and that the performance of it on the present occasion should not be attributed to a national, or rather to a colonial feeling; but he was sure that the desire to do honour to the day was never extinct; it was true indeed that whilst the energies and the means of the colonists were alike prostrate, that desire smouldered in the ashes; but with the returning prosperity of the colony it had again kindled into life. He would now propose that, laying aside all differences of opinion, they should join together as one man, and drain a cup to "Australia."

The toast was then drunk with loud and prolonged cheers.

Mr. George Thornton returned thanks as a native of the colony, for the enthusiastic manner in which the last toast had been drunk, and in so doing, bore testimony to the increased and increasing prosperity of the colony, which, he contended, had not only emerged from its recent distresses but was fast assuming the proudest position in the southern hemisphere.

Captain Innes said, that he rose with feelings of the deepest pleasure, unmixed with any sense of diffidence or modesty, to propose the health of a gentleman with whom he had been acquainted for twenty-one years, and for whom under every class of circumstances which had existed during that long period of time, he had always entertained the deepest feelings of esteem and admiration. In thus proposing the health of their worthy and respected Chairman, the Mayor of the first corporate city in this the land of their adoption, he was bound to admit that his feelings were such as he could scarcely control, for his mind's eye reverted to the scenes of former days, and his sense of discrimination became lost among the many instances of worth and excellence which had been exhibited by their esteemed President. Throughout the whole of his career, the Right Worshipful gentleman had proved himself the unflinching friend of the poorer classes, and had unceasingly exerted himself in the manner most likely to procure a permanent prosperity. When the colony was assailed by temporary depression, and the despairing croakers, who dreamed of nothing but ruin, were sending forth their dismal lamentations on every side—doing their utmost to dispirit the people by raising an incessant cry that the days of Australia's prosperity had passed away like the dew of the morning,—that Ichabod was written upon their houses, and that ruin—total and irretrievable ruin—was the only thing to be looked forward to; then it was that the present Mayor was found among the few who still maintained that the depression was only a passing cloud, which would be followed by the sunshine of prosperity. To the exertions of this few, and the guiding hand of the master spirit which was then at the helm, the present safety of the state, and the returning prosperity, of which they were all the witnesses, were to be attributed; and all who heard him could scarcely fail to join in the admiration which he felt for those patriotic individuals who had thus persevered in the cause of their adopted country, despite of all obloquy and opposition. Among these individuals the present Mayor, as he had already said, stood foremost, and was as well entitled for his past services to the colony, as for his own intrinsic worth, to the proud distinction which his fellow-citizens had conferred upon him.

The health of the Mayor was then drunk with all the honours.

The Mayor returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech.

The Mayor next proposed the health of Lady Gipps and the ladies of the colony, which was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Mr. G. C. Turner returned thanks in behalf of the ladies, bearing high testimony to the worth of Lady Gipps, whose feelings, he said, would be much gratified when she should be informed of the flattering manner in which this toast, wherein her name bore so prominent a position, had been drunk; He looked forward, he said, to the termination of his days in this fair land; but long before that period he hoped that he should be able to plead his cause so effectually with some Australian lady, as to enable him to bear testimony to their excellence as wives. There was one lady, however, whose name he thought ought to be particularly distinguished by that assembly, and he would therefore beg leave to propose the health of the Lady Mayoress.

The toast thus proposed was drunk with loud and prolonged cheers.

The Mayor returned thanks on behalf of Mrs Macdermott, expressing a hope that before the next anniversary Mr. Turner would have so far succeeded in his suit with some Australian fair one as to be relieved from the bachelor's task of returning thanks for the ladies of the colony.

The Mayor next proposed "the Agricultural, Pastoral, and Commercial interests," which was drunk with the customary honours.

Mr. Fisher returned thanks in a speech of considerable length, wherein he dwelt strongly upon the increased prosperity of every branch of colonial industry, as proved by the decrease of imports and the increase of exports.

The Mayor next proposed the "Liberty of the Press," which he did the more readily, he said, because he saw that one of its most able and tried champions was present, who would doubtless respond to the toast. In proposing this toast, his Worship bore testimony to the usefulness of the Colonial Press, which in his own case, he remarked, had been of great service in holding him up to himself, and thereby enabling him to correct errors of which he might otherwise have remained unconscious.

The toast was drunk with all due honours.

Mr. Duncan rose to return thanks, he hardly knew, he said, why he should be called upon to acknowledge this toast, as he had in fact, at present nothing to do with the Press. He had, however, been a director of that powerful machine for about sixteen years, either in this colony or at home, and it might be justly supposed that he had still some sympathies in connection with it, as well as some practical knowledge of its effects on society. And with all his professional predilections, he was bound to confess that these effects were of a very mixed nature, under whatever system of legislation they published. Let the Press be fettered, and if they made it a teacher of morality on the one hand, it would as surely, on the other become an instrument of mischief in the hands of despotism. Make it free, and if they had, on the one hand, an exposer of public abuses, they were sure to have, on the other, a hired instrument of faction for the prostration of a people. In such circumstances it might happen on some occasion that even this their national anniversary festival might be desecrated into a personal exhibition—their Panathanday might, as of old, be converted into an entertainment to Phœus,, and the Press remain as silent as if it were under the most rigid censorship. Nay more, that prostitution might even extend to an aiding and abetting of such unpatriotic proceedings. Nor could they in this case blame persons who, like himself, embark in this profession for such conduct. The fault lay with the reading public. If they would not patronise writers who honestly put forth their own sentiments, such writers had no alternative but to leave the field to such as were willing to write to order—to sell their advocacy for what, in the market of party, it might be worth. Such were the advantages and disadvantages of a free Press on society as at present constituted, the mass of mankind being still unhappily involved in ignorance of political science. The remedy for the present evils, and the only way to make a free Press beneficial, was to promote education. When the leading principles of political economy should have become as familiar to their youth as the figures of the multiplication table, and when consequently the sophisms of mercenary scribes should be laughed to scorn by the people to whom they were addressed, then indeed would the liberty of the Press be a real blessing—then might the privileges of the fourth estate be toasted at convivial meetings, and guarded as among the dearest rights of mankind.

The Mayor then proposed the health of Lieutenant Colonel Bloomfield and the garrison of Sydney, in doing which he remarked, that although the gallant soldiers included in this toast had already been embraced in the more general one of the Army and Navy, the connexion of the citizens with the garrison of Sydney was so close as to require a more particular notice. The toast then proposed was drunk with loud cheers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield returned thanks.

The Mayor next proposed the health of the Stewards, which was drunk with the customary honours, and responded to by Mr. Fisher.

This was the last toast, soon after which the Mayor and a considerable portion of the company left, it being then about half-past eleven.

A letter has been received by the stewards of the anniversary dinner from Mr James Macarthur, regretting that he could not attend, in consequence of having heard of the death of Mrs. Macarthur's father, and one of her brothers.

THE REGATTA PRIZES.

In pursuance of an advertisement which appeared under authority of the Regatta Committee, the successful competitors for the various prizes in the sailing and rowing matches of Monday, assembled at the Custom House Hotel yesterday, at 5 P.M. The whole of the members of the Committee were present; and the cups and money prizes which were allotted for the various races before the regatta took place were displayed on the table.

H. H. Browne, Esq. acted as chairman, and presented the prizes to the winners.

1st. The money prize for the first gig race was handed to Mr. R. Mackay of the *Driver*; the first money prize for third-class sailing yachts, to Mr. Martin, of the *Bright Planet*; and the second to Mr. J. Roberts, of the *Virginia*.

The third match, licensed watermen with sculls, had given rise to some dispute, but the first prize was awarded to George Mulhall, of the *Sylph*, and the second to J. Brenan, of the *Centipede*.

For the fourth match, for skiffs rowed by gentlemen amateurs, there was no race, and the cup which had been provided stands over until the next regatta.

For the fifth match for second class yachts, the first prize was handed over to Mr Underwood, of the *Midge*, and the second prize to Mr. S. Gibbes, of the *Ariel*.

The prize for the sixth match, gigs pulling four oars, was given to Mr. Collins, of the *Red Rover*.

For the whaleboat race, Captain Long, of the *Lucy Ann*, received the first; and Mr. Redgrave the second.

The first-class yacht race was the next on the list. The Cup was presented by the Chairman to Mr. Owen, owner of the *Sylph*; and on the presentation of the Cup, the Chairman took occasion to compliment Mr. Owen on the beauty of the *Sylph*, and on the seamanship displayed by Mr. Burrowes, in the management of her during the race. He further alluded to the increase in the number of yachts competing for prizes, as an encouraging feature in the prospects of the colony, and congratulated all concerned, in the way in which this regatta had been conducted.

The awarding of the prize for the ninth race is yet deferred for the decision of the umpire, Mr. Moriarty, Portmaster of Port Jackson.

The prize for the dingy race was handed over to Mr Howard, junior.

After the prizes had been handed over, the Chairman presented a silver snuff box (bearing an appropriate inscription) to Captain F. B. Chilcott, of the brig *Phantom*, which vessel, it will be remembered, was hauled out into the stream, and made flag-ship on the occasion.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian papers.)

The works for the Melbourne bridge have at length been commenced.—It will be necessary to cut a road to Cape Otway ere the light-house can be commenced.—Only three electors were present when Mr. E J. Brewster was elected one of the representatives of Port Phillip.—The crops in the neighbourhood of Melbourne have been very plentiful—Governor Robe is on a visit, accompanied by several of his officers, to Rivoli Bay, where the Government of South Australia intend to form a township. Wednesday, the 7th instant, was the hottest day ever felt in Adelaide, the thermometer stood at 106 in the shade.—A Primitive Methodist, a Scotch Baptist, and a Roman Catholic Chapel, were opened in the neighbourhood of Adelaide on the first Sunday in the year.—Hooping cough prevails in Adelaide to a considerable extent.—A person in Adelaide was killed a few days since by eating inordinately of cucumbers.—Henry Mildred, Esq., has been appointed Provisional Grand Master of the Freemasons of South Australia.—A number of the residents of South Australia intend to present their late Governor, Colonel Gawler, with a snuff box made of native silver.—Considerable progress is being made in South Australia in smelting with charcoal.

DEATH.

At Rose Vale, Langholm, Dumfriesshire, on the 31st May, in the 83rd year of his age, Charles Maxwell, Esq., M.D., the eighth son of the last John Maxwell, Esq., of Broomholm, and father of John Maxwell, Esq., of Liddleton, in this colony.

Newspapers.—We believe it is not generally known that newspapers sent to England by the packet ships are delivered free of postage, and that one penny each is charged on those sent by private ships.

Cattle with Station and Sheep, this day.—Mr. Mort requests our readers to bear in mind his sale of sheep and cattle this day, at twelve o'clock, at his Rooms, George-street, particulars of which appear in our advertising columns.

The Infirmary.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary will be held in the Castlereagh-street School-room this evening. We believe the institution, since the opening of the infirmary, has been of the greatest benefit to the community.

Railways.—The *Australian* of yesterday contains the following letter from the Secretary of State, to a gentleman who had written to him on the subject of railways in this colony:—"Downing-street, 28th August, 1845.—Sir,—I have laid before Lord Stanley your letter of the 19th instant, enclosing an outline of a prospectus of a Railway Company for New South Wales. In reply, I am directed to state that on a full consideration of the plan, as far as it is at present developed, Lord Stanley will be prepared to instruct the Governor of New South Wales to afford any facilities in the way of legislation which he may be able to grant in furtherance of the plan. With regard, however, to the question of assigning convict labour to the proposed Company, Lord Stanley doubts whether the number of convicts under direct Government superintendence in New South Wales is at present, or would continue to be, sufficient to allow of their labour being appropriated for that purpose. If it should be found practicable to afford such assistance, it would be a question what corresponding benefit should be secured to the colony in return for it I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant, G. W. Hope. J. Tuilock, Esq."

Sale at the Mart of Mr. S. Lyons.—We are requested to remind the public in general that Mr. Samuel Lyons sells at his Mart, at eleven o'clock, one allotment of the Willmot Estate, a Cottage, with about seven acres of land on the South Head Road, belonging to the estate of Mr. Henry Moore. The right, title, &c., in the estate of Illalong, district of Wollombi, in the estate of Robert Crawford; about 1200 sheep in the estate of Messrs. R. Campbell and Co.

House Robbery.—Between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday evening, the lodgings of Joseph Rindles, on the North Shore, were entered, and a quantity of wearing apparel, to the value of £5 carried off.

Smashing.—On Monday last, a youth named Thomas King, an apprentice, entered the house of Mr. M'Makin, publican, on the South Head Road, called for something to drink, and in payment of his call tendered a half-crown, M'Makin being an old attaché of the Sydney police force, discovered at once that it was a counterfeit, and took the youth into custody; while on his way to the watchhouse, Mr. Carter, another publican residing on the same line of road, heard of the prisoner's offence, examined his own till, and found that there was a base half-crown in it, which he believed had been given him by the prisoner, whom he also recognised as having visited his tap, and had a glass of porter, and as having paid for it by a half-crown piece. The prisoner was brought before the Police Court yesterday, and fully committed for trial.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday forenoon, in Hickey's public-house, Parramatta street, opposite the Benevolent Asylum, on the body of Simon Harlam, whose body was then lying in the dead-house of the Asylum. According to the evidence, the deceased was very much intoxicated on Sunday last, and about six o'clock in the evening of that day he went up to a number of people who were standing in the verandah of Mrs. Thompson's public-house, on the Parramatta-road, and challenged several of them to fight him, and struck one of them, named Carter, who returned the blow

METEOROLOGY.

(Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 20TH TO 26TH JANUARY, 1846.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 8½ A.M.	BAROMETER. 2½ P.M.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	WINDS.	RAIN FALLEN.
Tuesday 20	23	29·810	29·742	29·822	74	77	67	73	75	71	N.E., N. by E., S.S.E., S. by E.	....
Wednesday 21	24	29·804	29·703	29·800	71	77	68	73	75	73	N.W., E.N.E., S.E., S.	....
Thursday 22	25	29·881	29·864	29·950	75	78	70	74	76	73	N.E., E.N.E., S.	....
Friday 23	26	30·064	29·990	29·946	74	71	70	74	77	74	N.N.E., N. by E., N.	....
Saturday 24	27	29·922	29·824	29·786	76	82	75	76	77	76	N.W., N. by W., N. by E., N.	....
Sunday 25	28	29·861	29·891	29·925	74	72	68	73	76	75	S., S. by E., S., calm.	....
Monday 26	29	29·858	29·734	29·663	73	78	71	75	76	76	{N., N.N.E., N., N. by W., N. by E., S.	....

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 20.—Morning calm and sultry; noon, northerly wind arose and blew fresh, with atmosphere very hazy, till five o'clock; at that time shifted to south south-east south, strong, and sky darkly clouded. Night moderate.

Wednesday, 21.—Moderate north-west, veered north-east middle part, fresh, and south-east P.M., and after sunset got due south, and came on to blow hard till 9—10; subsequently calm. No clouds, but a thick haze through the day.

Thursday, 22.—Light wind from north-east-east, and clear blue sky all through the day. At nine o'clock south wind set in and blew strong fore part night. Cloudy.

Friday, 23.—Calm early part (vane north), freshened A.M., from north-north-east, and all latter part blew hard. Cloudy more or less all day.

Saturday, 24.—Close sultry morning, no clouds, but very hazy all round; middle part electrical clouds gathered with a heavy aspect from north and west, and remained gloomy, P.M. Fresh northerly breezes latter part, died away after sunset. Cloudy hazy night.

Sunday, 25.—Morning calm and particularly heavy haze till near eight A.M., then a strong south wind set in, and kept up with little variation till after sunset. Early night calm and cloudy.

Monday, 26.—Morning moderate breezes from north, veered north-north-east A.M., freshened and continued to blow strong and squally, with calm intervals all day, moderating just before sunset. Atmosphere free from clouds, but exceedingly hazy all day. Lightning in south-west between 7 and 8·45, at latter hour very heavy squalls came over from south, with dark clouds, and kept up a strong gale till near eleven o'clock, then died away, and after midnight nearly calm.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

PARRAMATTA.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

In the course of Thursday last, some of the most active and spirited of the townsmen opining that an anniversary dinner in Parramatta would be productive of many advantages by keeping the inhabitants in the town, and causing them to spend their money in it instead of in Sydney, and uniting them by their assembling to make common cause in behalf of the district at large, resolved on the getting up of a dinner; and though, from the shortness of the time allowed for preparation, all being done, as it may be said, in a hurry, it was impossible for any affair to go off better than it did. The feast, which took place at Mr. Livingstone's, the Glasgow Arms, in Church-street, was an ample one, the viands well cooked, and the wines good, and upwards of sixty gentlemen from the town and district sat down to it.

Mr. James Byrnes presided as Chairman, and Dr. Cartwright as Vice Chairman. On the cloth being removed,

Mr. Byrnes said, an untoward event in the family of the gentleman (Mr. G. Oakes) who was to have presided, placed him in the gratifying position he was; and although conscious of his own inability, he would exert himself to afford general satisfaction. On an occasion like the present, he begged there would be no allusion to politics; it was a day set apart for the purpose of congratulation on the prospects and position of Australia, and most pleasing were such on this, the 58th anniversary of its foundation; and he hoped every one would, heart and hand, strive to advance its prosperity, and with similar warm feelings respond to the toast he was about to propose—"Her Majesty the Queen."

The toast was drunk with loud enthusiasm, and the National Anthem sung.

Mr. Byrnes then gave "Prince Albert and the Royal Family;" and afterwards His Excellency the Governor, both of which were drunk with cheers.

Dr. Cartwright said, the word honour was a term of common occurrence on occasions like the present; but in stating that he had had the honour to propose the toast he was about to give, he sincerely felt that he had enjoyed such, and was sure he had only to name it to secure the attendance of enthusiasm on it. "Lady Gipps and the ladies of the colony." Lady Gipps' virtues were too well known to require any amplification from him; any mention of the beauty and virtue of the females of Australia would be superfluous; he felt assured the toast would be drunk from the heart, and in a bumper.

Mr. Dunn returned thanks, expressing, however his surprise, that the pleasure of returning thanks had not been left to some one who had tasted of the sweets of domestic happiness, and not to one who was a bachelor. Beauty was everywhere appreciated whether in the cold regions of Britain or the sunny lands of Australia, where fair females would bear comparison with any in beauty or virtue. In the exercise of the affections and duties of wives and mothers, they were surpassed by none.

Mr. Byrnes trusted that the next toast would be drunk in silence, "The Clergy of all denominations;" and observed, the Rev. Mr. Walker, of the King's School intended to have been present, but was accidentally prevented.

Mr. Stapf returned thanks.

Dr. Cartwright proposed the "Judges and the Bar of the Colony."

Mr. Venour, in a brief but neat speech returned thanks, observing that he felt assured those whose healths had just been drunk could not have but, if present, felt very proud at the enthusiasm with which the toast had been received.

Mr. J. Byrnes said, the character of the next toast enforced itself without any prefatory remarks from him. It was the bulwark of the nation, the "Army and Navy."

Mr Hamilton, as an old navy man, returned thanks; adding, that the Army and Navy of England were as essential to her as agriculture, and that these forces equally contributed to support, and were as useful to that interest, as to her social ones.

Mr. Byrnes proposed, "the Town we live in." He could not boast himself of being a native of it, but he was nearly as bad,—(laughter)—as he had come to it when he was only two years and a-half old, and having spent all his time in it since, had seen its rise and progress. He recollected when the iron-bark, the gum, and wattle-gum, in what was now the High-street, the street in which they now were, (Church-street) and it was then styled Quaker-row, because half-a-dozen members of that community resided in it. The now great George-street was then lined with thatched huts and bark gunyas, and the first brick house ever built in the town was erected on the northern side of the river, and as there were no buildings near it, the inhabitants used to say that its occupant had gone to live in the bush, (laughter). One of the first advances towards civilization, had been said to be the building of a gaol, (laughter), he remembered the erection of the first one in Parramatta, but it was a thatched one, and was soon burnt down, (renewed laughter). He had witnessed the commencement of the rise of Parramatta, viewed its gradual advancement, and believing that its prosperity was now only commencing to develope itself, with feelings of considerable pride proposed the toast.

Mr. Hugh Taylor was at a loss to know why he had been selected to return thanks for Parramatta. He had been a resident in it for thirty-three years, and was proud to see brick houses where bark huts and trees once stood, considering it the bounden duty of the townsmen to strive together to advance the place where they lived, he thought no better means could be adopted than frequently meeting together as they had done to-night. (Laughter). All uniting, prosperity must attend the town; but without this mutual exertion Parramatta would retrograde as fast as it had advanced; and trusting that this would not be the last meeting of those present, would add to the town we live in, Long may we live in it. (Loud cheers). "Home, sweet Home," was sung.

Dr. Cartwright proposed the healths of the members of the District Council.

Mr. Howson, as a member of that body, returned thanks.

Mr. Byrnes called on all who were born in the colony, or had families born, or were expecting to have such in the colony, to do justice to "Curreney Lads and Lasses."

Mr. Brown felt proud, as a native of the colony, in returning thanks Australia had indeed advanced in civilization with gisnt strides. In little more than half a century, religion, commerce, and manufactures, had been established amongst us. And in the professions of divinity, law, and physic, there were members from amongst her sons; and he might add, that in seamanship they were excelled by none.

Song—"Here's a health to all good Lasses."

Dr. Cartwright proposed the "Agricultural Interests of the Colony."

Mr. Pye returned thanks, observing that the introducer of the toast left him but little to say; and he might add that he (Mr. P.) was far better qualified for the practical part of the subject than in returning thanks for it; but his heart was with it. The agriculturist was the real benefactor to the colony; the squatter worked a little, but it was for himself; but the agriculturist worked for all, although he got but a little for himself. His labour was ill-paid, but still there was a profit; and ardently desiring the prosperity of the agricultural interest, acknowledged the honour conferred on him.

Mr. Byrnes proposed "Commerce, and the rising manufacturing Interests of the Colony."

Mr. Phillips returned thanks. He had heard the prosperity of the town in the course of the evening frequently alluded to, he considered this evening's meeting the advent of it; and although seven years resident in the town, had never before witnessed such a demonstration of feeling on one subject, and trusted that as a festival like the present had been once set a-going, it would never be allowed to drop, otherwise all the malicious said respecting the dulness of the town would be deserved; but which dulness he denied. Parramatta was as busy and stirring as any town in the colony, and one way to keep it so was for its residents to spend their money in it, and not run to Sydney for every paltry article they required. Keep the Parramattonians in Parramatta, and on the 59th anniversary let us bring into it to keep up our advent dinner, all the residents of the county of Cumberland, with the exception of the city of Sydney (laughter); and it would be better than even an incorporation of the town.

Dr. Cartwright proposed the "Squatting Interests," and

Mr. Gordon, of Liverpool, returned thanks in an appropriate speech.

Mr. Byrnes proposed the "Rose, Thistle, Shamrock, and Cornstalk."

Messrs. Rowling and Stapf returned thanks as Englishmen; Mr. M'Kay, as a Scotchman, observing that the thistle was a prickly subject to handle; but the Thistle subjects yielded to none in loyalty or devotion, and in all their transplantation, the soil of no colony had been found more congenial than that of Australia. Mr. Bryan returned thanks on behalf of his countrymen; and Mr Brady, of Sydney, for the Cornstalks, observing, he was merely an accidental visitor, and congratulated the meeting on the manner in which they had honoured Australia's birthday.

The health of the stewards was drank and acknowledged by Mr. Reid.

Mr Byrnes proposed the "Liberty of the Press."

Some little delay occurred in acknowledging the toast, Mr. Bayley, the Editor of the local paper, the *Cumberland Times*, was called on, but declined. As there were no other gentlemen present whose connection with the press was of longer standing than his own. Eventually Mr. Hugh Taylor responded, stating he had been twenty-three years connected with newspapers, and alluded to the power of the Press, and remarked that by its fearless denouncement of tyranny in the dark days of the colony; its force and independence in spite of gagging, or offers of bribery, the present advanced state of society, and the liberties we had and were acquiring was in a great measure owing.

The health of the Chairman, of Mr. Oakes, of H. H Macarthur, M.C., and the visitors, were subsequently drunk and acknowledged. The party did not break up until a late, or rather early hour of the morning, after enjoying certainly one of the pleasantest evenings ever spent in Parramatta.

Several of the publicans and tradespeople in the town, illuminated their houses in the evening in honour of the day, and as the Police Court was not open yesterday, (Tuesday) it is reasonable to infer that sobriety and decorum prevailed throughout the town.

Erratum.—In the report of the assault on Mr. Digby, which appears in Tuesday's *Sydney Morning Herald*, in the cross-examination of that gentleman, for "he never called a prisoner since he had been in the colony a convict, except in special matters;" read, official matters.

GOULBURN.

January 23.—For the last few days the neighbourhood of this township has been the scene of bushranging operations to a greater extent than it has been for some time; on Monday, the 19th instant, five men were stopped in succession as they came along the road, by two armed men, with their faces covered, and were tied up to trees, the first was in this position from nine in the morning till about four p.m., and the second, third, fourth, and fifth, shared the same fate as they appeared at subsequent periods of the day; all of whom were robbed of what money or wearing apparel the villains had a mind to take, from two they took £9, from the others smaller sums; but they did not seem to be in want of horses, for those which they took have been recovered since; their own horses were tied up ready, in case of emergency. The mounted police went out in quest of them as soon as it became known; but were not successful in capturing any of them. And yesterday, two others, one a double-convicted felon, followed a man out of the town, and when yet within sight of the same, got up a sham fight, no doubt to induce the unsuspecting individual to interfere, for in doing so they turned upon this peace-maker, who immediately received three blows, which felled him to the ground; when those who seemed to be at variance, all at once agreed to ease him of his pocket, containing a sovereign and a few shillings; either from the effects of the blows he received (his face is very much disfigured) or other causes affected his intellect, the poor unfortunate man gave a very contradictory account of the affair. The case was brought before the bench to-day, but was remanded for the evidence of Mr. Ogle, who has gone to Queanbeyan, and who happened to come up at the time, and who came to Goulburn to give information, when he returned and brought one of them into *durance vile*, who turned out to be as above described; the other was not taken.

When such characters as these are found upon the road so very frequently, and committing depredations in such an open barefaced manner, and within such a short distance of towns and stations of mounted police, it is highly necessary that some kind of protection should be given by the Government to Her Majesty's mails, and the more so on this line of road, which is one of the most important in the whole colony; no doubt mounted police stations have been lately formed at different parts of the road, viz., at Bargo River, Wingello, &c., and which to a certain extent give protection to travellers, but it is of the greatest consequence to the whole community that a mail guard be appointed to afford through the whole line from Sydney to Port Phillip that protection which the very important commercial interests of these places seem to demand from the government.

There are a greater number of forged cheques in circulation in this district than usual, which no doubt may be attributed in a great measure to the facility with which cheque books are now to be had; for those that are disposed to do business in this style are able to do it in a more respectable form than hitherto. Formerly these cheque books were only to be had at the banks, and by responsible parties, but now every one can get them at any stationers shop in Sydney, and these falling into the hands of unprincipled men they are used for purposes of fraud: for a cheque being presented in this form filled up either with a real or fictitious name with Esq., attached, gives them a degree of respectability which ensures their being negotiated to a far greater extent than if drawn out on a piece of plain paper. It would be well, if it would tend to put down this species of crime, that these cheque books were only to be had at the Banks by those persons who have current accounts therewith.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I observe by your report in the *Herald* of to-day, of the bar dinner given to Mr. Justice A'Beckett, on Saturday last, that the Governor's health was stated to have been drunk in silence. I request that it may be understood that, so far as I am concerned, and so far, as I believe, most of the members of the bar are concerned, (though I have no authority to speak for them) no token of disrespect or disapprobation was intended by an omission to cheer on that occasion. I am not well versed in matters of convivial etiquette, but I believe it is unusual to cheer when the health of any political superior is given, except in the case of the Queen. The matter would not be worth noticing but for the pointed way, quite uncalled for, in which the proceeding is reported. I believe a bar dinner is not considered a public dinner; and I was not aware that there was "a chiel amang us takin' notes;" if I had been, perhaps I might have asked for "all the honours" being given on the occasion.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
S. F. MILFORD.

Supreme Court House,
January 27.

DE STRZELECKI ON NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

(From the Times, October 8.)

Physical Description of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, by P. E. Strzelecki. London: Longman and Co., 1845.

M. de Strzelecki, to say the least, is an indefatigable traveller. For twelve years he was moving about the globe, and visiting in their turns the two Americas, part of the West Indies, the South Sea Islands, New Zealand, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, the Javanese islands, part of China, and the East Indies and Egypt. We know not how far his practical mind has engaged itself in the investigation of the soils, climates, and productions, animal, vegetable, and fossil, of the majority of these lands; but if he has bestowed upon a quarter of them a hundredth part of the time and labour expended upon the countries of whose physical condition the present volume treats, he is a pioneer of whose useful and laborious exertions some mention should be made.

The book of M. de Strzelecki is accurately described in the title-page. It is essentially a "*physical*" description of the lands he visited. It is this and nothing more. Containing 462 pages of closely printed matter, it does not present 20 that have the slightest charm for the reader of the "circulating" library, nor ten if we exclude the portraits of the aboriginal and fascinating *Jenny* and *Jemmy*, the view of Ben Nevis and Ben Lomond, and some quaint figures of organic remains. We have marine surveys and land surveys, researches into the bowels of the earth, floral investigations on its surface, notations of atmospheric doings, a dissertation on agriculture, and lectures on antipodean mulluscs and mammalia. The general reader turns with a positive and an eager delight to a section devoted to "the aborigines of New South Wales;" but a dozen pages or so only serve to whet an appetite that hopes in vain to be appeased elsewhere. In these days, however, of hop-skip-and-jump travelling, of concerted flights to every land, and abiding upon none, of meager superficialities and trifling common-place, we can afford to receive with gratitude a book whose best recommendation it is that it addresses itself mainly to the man of science and the scholar. The first portion of M. de Strzelecki's work is devoted to the history and results of the marine surveys of Terra Australia, and of the land surveys made of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. The name of Captain Cook is associated with our earlier knowledge of Terra Australia. It was this great voyager who commenced the series of maritime surveys which has been continued at intervals from his time till our own. In the year 1770, Captain Cook, leaving New Zealand, discovered the eastern shore of New Holland. He anchored at Botany Bay, and thence proceeded northwards, passing through the strait between New Holland and New Guinea until he arrived at Cape York. From Cape York he directed his course to Java, leaving all the coast to the north of Botany Bay unexplored. 27 years afterwards a midshipman and a surgeon, temporary residents in the colony of Port Jackson, undertook a voluntary expedition, which ended in the discovery of the strait between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, which bears the name of the one adventurer, and the island still known by the name of the other. Later expeditions, undertaken by the same intrepid voyagers, led to fresh discoveries, and established the insularity of Van Diemen's Land. In the month of September 1817, Captain King arrived in Sydney, instructed by the English Government to examine the eastern coast from the Tropic to Cape York, and the western coast between North-West Cape and Cape Lewin, 2700 miles were surveyed in the course of four years, under circumstances of unusual trial and difficulty; and the important results of the several voyages were published by Captain King himself in the year 1827. Her Majesty's surveying ship *Beagle* has within the last year or two undertaken the work left unfinished by Captain King; and the result of its labours has been "the completion of the survey, in which the proper and relative position of the various headlands, capes, and islands, which are so prominent and numerous in the strait, are laid down; with the tides, soundings, and description of several new anchorages, in a manner that cannot but be of immense importance to the commercial interests of the colony."

The explorations by land, as might be expected, have been fewer and less important in their results than those carried forward on the deep. In all things and in all conditions of life, the exigences of man are first considered. Colonists, with an extensive tract of coast not yet populated, may well spare themselves the painful labour of investigating the interior of their country, whilst they cannot choose but clear away the dangers that beset their ordinary paths. The chief discovery by land is that of Australia Felix, by Sir Thomas Mitchell, who, it appears, first made known a country with which farmers and graziers were well acquainted long before he set foot in it, albeit their private interests induced them to keep their profitable knowledge to themselves. "My own wanderings in Van Diemen's Land in 1841 and 1842," says our author, "led to no discoveries of any importance. They secured, nevertheless, the object which they had in view,—namely, the tracing of the great dividing range of mountains from Cape Portland to South Cape, and the determining of the position of the most characteristic and prominent topographical features of the island."

M. de Strzelecki appears to have visited New South Wales chiefly on account of its minerals, and one long section of his work, which will have great interest for the geological student, is taken up with a minute description of the mineral constituents of the country. The survey is arranged in epochs, as they are found successively marked by the geological formations. Referring the reader to the work itself for a detailed and elaborate account of the geological phenomena, we content ourselves with giving their more striking and prominent features. These consist "partly in the character of the mineral masses which form the dividing range, which are composed of granite, sienite, hyalomiete, protogene, quartz-rock, petrosilex, porphyry, serpentinous hornblende, and augitic rocks; partly in the character of the sedimentary rocks of siliceous, calcareous, argillaceous, aluminous, and bituminous character, which are confined to the eastern and western talus of that range, resting on it either in a vertical, inclined, or horizontal position. The main phenomena are referable to epochs of terrestrial revolutions; some relating to periods marked by a partial quiescence, and the deposition of sedimentary rocks; some to perceptible changes in the condition of the organic life inhabiting the sea; some others, again, to catastrophies which swept from the surface of the earth all its animal and vegetable kingdom."

The fertility and salubrity of New South Wales are proved by the healthiness of the English settlers who have taken root in the soil:—

No epidemic disease, and seldom any endemic of grave character, prevails; and if individual indisposition, or even partial deterioration of the progeny, is sometimes seen, it is to be traced to the pertinacity with which the English race cling to their original modes of living wherever they settle, and however different may be their adopted to their native climate; it is to the abuse of strong wines, malt liquors, and spirits, and particularly to the excessive consumption of animal food of the richest description, and even to the mode of clothing and housing, that individual diseases, such as dispepsia, premature decay of teeth, and affection of the brain may be attributed.

The cultivation of the soil, however, with the object of purging it from the noxious elements which, combining with the atmosphere, render the respirable air so prejudicial to health, is necessary to check the evils with which the lack of moisture, and the presence of parching heat, threaten the interests of agriculture.

The climate of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, as we see it in the present day, is very different from what it was before those colonies were brought within the pale of civilisation. Records are wanting to show with certainty the extent of the mutation which civilisation has effected; reasoning, however, from analogous causes and effects, we cannot much err in affirming that the destruction of thick herbaceous underwood scrubs, and thick interwoven forest, must have necessarily rendered the climate drier: just as the 250,000 acres of cultivated land in those colonies, freed from the bad conductors of heat which encumbered their surface have developed their powers of absorption of radiation, and thus naturally contributed towards the increase of the mean annual temperature.

The account given by M. de Strzelecki of the natives, agrees with all that has been said on this subject by other writers. Their history is without records or monuments, but being composed of traditions—that highly valuable lore of a primitive people—has been studiously neglected by European colonists. In the infancy of nations, when their traditions are beyond all price, no steps are taken to secure them. Ages elapse, and the knowledge heretofore deemed, beneath the regard of children, engrosses the attention of philosophers, who willingly devote a life to secure the last shreds and fragments of a discarded poetry, revealing and interpreting a people's innermost heart and mind. There is much truth in the remark of our author when he states that "all the observations contained in the narratives, whether of the early navigators, or of modern travellers, bear more upon what this race is in relation to the colonist *than to mankind*."

Faithful to its character of a purely "physical" work, the volume before us treats *physiologically* of the aborigines. It is physiology that is called upon to explain the decrease and final annihilation of the great majority of indigenous races "which has followed, and always does follow the approach of the whites."

Some authors believe the decrease to be owing to the want of evangelical instruction, to oppressive Governments, to intemperance, to European diseases, to wars with fire-arms &c., and have sought a remedy in attempts to Christianize, and to introduce civilization; but such attempts have appeared to increase rather than diminish the evils complained of.

The fact being generally admitted that the decrease of the aborigine has always begun soon after their discovery and subjection to foreign influence, the next question must be, whether this arises from the increased rate of mortality, or from the decrease of births.

A long residence amongst aborigines of every kind, natives of Canada, of the United States, of California, Mexico, the South American Republics, the Marquesas, Sandwich and Society Islands, enables M. de Strzelecki to answer this question in the following manner:—

Longevity has not been abridged, the rate of mortality has not increased, but the power of continuing or procreating the species appears to have been curtailed.

On further inquiry, this curtailment of power was found not to originate with the male, at least, so far as could be observed, but some startling facts seem to confine it to the female alone:—

Of these, the most remarkable, and that which most directly bears upon the question, is the result of a union between an aboriginal female and an European male. Whenever this takes place the native female is found to lose the power of conception on a renewal of intercourse with the male of her own race, retaining only that of procreating with the white men. Hundreds of instances of this extraordinary fact are on record in the writer's memorandas, all tending to prove that the sterility of the female being relative only to one, and not to another male, is not accidental, but follows laws as cogent, though as mysterious, as the rest of those connected with generation.

To this direct, though occult cause, of the decrease of the aboriginal race may be added others * * * Of these, the leucorrhœa, a general complaint, raging with unusual severity and aggravated symptoms, affords a most extraordinary instance; not only because its character might be mistaken by many observers for a modified elephantiasis, but because its origin amongst the native women dates precisely from the arrival of the European females amongst them.

The aborigines of New South Wales have, in common with the natives of other discovered and professedly Christianized lands, met with merciless and sanguinary foes in the persons of their civilized invaders. M. de Strzelecki dwells with emphasis upon the drama of destruction in Van Diemen's Land, but we have not space to describe that system of oppression and cruel persecution which gave rise to the bloody attacks and reprisals that cost the unhappy natives their liberty in 1835, and sent them manacled to Flinder's Island. All attempts to ameliorate the condition of the natives of New South Wales have signally failed. "There remains yet to be adopted," says our author, "one measure worthy of the liberality of the English Government, viz., to

listen and attend to the last wishes of the departed, and to the voice of the remaining few:—'Leave us to our habits and our customs; do not embitter the days which are in store for us by constraining us to obey yours; nor reproach us with apathy to that civilization which is not destined for us; and if you can still be generous to the conquered, relieve the hunger which drives us in despair to slaughter your flocks, and the men who guard them. Our fields and forests, which once furnished us with abundance of vegetable and animal food, now yield us no more; they and their produce are yours. You prosper on our native shore, and we are famishing.'"

The style of M. de Strzelecki's book would hardly proclaim him to be a foreigner, if his very un-English name did not render us suspicious at the outset. Although missing the idiom of the language here and there, it is clear, forcible, and fluent. The work itself is evidently a labour of love, and as such must prove acceptable to those for whose perusal it is intended. It is a timely and serviceable addition to our present imperfect knowledge of the countries of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and must serve as a book of reference to all future travellers in these colonies. It is perhaps due M. de Strzelecki to add that a public address was voted to him upon the occasion of his quitting Van Diemen's Land, in the year 1843. It is signed by Sir John Franklin, the Governor, by the Chief Justice, and the Colonial Secretary, and it acknowledges with thanks the benefits conferred upon Tasmania by the self-denying investigations and pursuits of our traveller.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION. THIS DAY.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Sheetings, Shirtings, Haberdashery, Hats, &c.

Mr. Heydon.—On the premises, Parramatta-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of a Grocery Store, and Household Furniture.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Articles, &c.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At the Mart, at 11 o'clock, Cottage and 7 acres of Land on the South Head Road, one allotment of the Willmot Estate, Sheep and Wool, the Estate of Ellalong, (6000 acres) at Wollombi.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, 1094 head of Cattle, with Station, 1755 Sheep.

COUNTRY SALE.

Mr. J. Ledsam.—At Skellatar, Muswellbrook, February 4, Furniture, Cattle and Horse Stock, Farming Implements, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Wednesday, 28th January.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. HENRY MOORE,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
COTTAGE, WITH SEVEN ACRES OF LAND,
ON THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

Mr. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
This Day, 28th January,
At 11 o'clock,
About seven acres of land at the junction of the new and old south head roads, near the light house,
On which is erected, a new and substantial
STONE COTTAGE,
Consisting of four sizeable rooms, with two windows and a fire place in each; also, a Lobby, and front and back doors.
In the rear there is a kitchen, containing oven, &c.; store and servants' room, coach house, three-stall stable, hay loft, &c., all well finished, and built of stone.
** *The entrance to this property is directly opposite the road leading to VAUCLUSE, which it overlooks, besides commanding a bird's eye view of Sydney and Port Jackson, with the sublime expanse of the PACIFIC on the one hand, and a distant prospect of the BLUE MOUNTAINS, and a varying scene of intervening country on the other.*
Terms at sale. 1374

Wednesday, 28th January.

ONE ALLOTMENT OF THE WILLMOT ESTATE,
Corner of Pitt-street and Willmot-street,
AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER.

Mr. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place,
This Day, 28th January,
At eleven o'clock,
At the risk of the former purchaser,
ONE ALLOTMENT OF THE WILLMOT ESTATE,
Being
Lot 21—Corner of Pitt-street and Willmot-street, having 33 feet 2 inches frontage to Pitt-street, and 40 feet 10 inches frontage to Willmot-street, with all the buildings thereon, consisting of—
Two houses fronting Pitt-street, and
Two cottages in the rear.
Terms at sale. 1440

SHEEP AND WOOL.
IN THE ESTATE OF MESSRS. CAMPBELL, JUNIOR, AND CO.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

Mr. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
This Day, 28th Instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The following superior Sheep, running at Calcula, Molong, on the road to Wellington, in charge of H. H. Kater, Esq.
Ewes, of ages 852
Wethers 380
Rams ..... 7.
1239, more or less
ALSO,
5 Bales Wool, the produce of the above Sheep.
WHICH WILL PROVE THE SUPERIORITY OF THE CLIP.
Terms at sale. 1229

Wednesday, 28th January.

ESTATE OF ELLALONG, DISTRICT OF THE WOLLOMBI, 6000 ACRES.
IN THE ESTATE OF ROBERT CRAWFORD, OF HILLEND,
By Order of the Assignees.

Mr. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
This Day, 28th January,
At 11 o'clock,
All the right, title, and interest, of the Assignees, in and to the
ESTATE OF ELLALONG,
consisting of 6000 acres, more or less, situate in the district of the Wollombi.
This magnificent property is only about twenty-two miles from Maitland, and abounds in rich agricultural land, upwards of one hundred acres of which are cleared, and part at present under crop.
A very considerable amount has been expended in judicious improvements.
For particulars, apply to the Assignees.
Terms at sale. 937

Thursday, 29th January.

DEALS,
EX "GOLDEN SPRING."

Mr. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
On Thursday, 29th January,
At eleven o'clock,
About 360 Deals, more or less, 12 feet long, 9 inches wide, and 3 inches thick.
Terms at sale. 1598

Thursday, 29th January.

NEW DATES AND PUDDING RAISINS.

Mr. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
Thursday, 29th January,
At 11 o'clock,
26 Bags new dates, about 3 tons
43 Boxes pudding raisins
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 1708

Thursday, 29th January.

MAIZE

Mr. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on
Thursday, 29th January,
At eleven o'clock,
350 Bushels Maize
Terms at sale. 1702

Friday, January 30th.

2500 SHEEP WITH STATIONS NEAR PATRICK'S PLAINS,
WITHOUT RESERVE.

Mr. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place,
On Friday, the 30th Instant,
At 11 o'clock,
(Without reserve,)
1200 Ewes, more or less
400 Wethers, 2 and 3 years old
890 September Lambs
The right of the two stations, situated about four miles from Patrick's Plains, on which the above stock is running, will be given in. There is an abundant supply of water, and two substantial built huts are erected on the same.
A quantity of rations, stores, and about 150 hurdles, woolpress, forty gallon boiler, a horse, and sundries, will also be given in.
Terms at sale. 1371

ROCK SALT.

John G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Circular Wharf, on
Thursday Next, January 29th, 1846,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Twenty tons rock salt, just landed, ex *John Woodhall*, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 1767

BRUSHWARE, PAPER, TWINE, PIPES, &c.
TO GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

John G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on
Friday Next, January 30th, 1846,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
1 case assorted brushware
1 bale grocers' paper
1 ,, twine
8 *casks* pipes
4 kegs colonial tobacco
Terms at sale. 1758

130 BOXES CROWN WINDOW GLASS,
NOW LANDING, EX "GOLDEN SPRING."
TO GLAZIERS, OILMEN, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

John G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on
Monday next, February 2, 1846,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
130 Boxes Crown Window Glass, now landing ex *Golden Spring*, viz:—

10	Boxes,	16 x 14
10	,,	16 x 12
15	,,	18 x 12
5	,,	18 x 16
20	,,	10 x 8
15	,,	14 x 12
20	,,	14 x 10
5	,,	24 x 18
30	,,	12 x 10

130 Boxes.
Terms at sale 1756

AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER.
1094 HEAD CHOICE CATTLE,
WITH RIGHT TO THE
EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STATION,

Situate in the Liverpool Plains district, and on which they are now depasturing, capable as it is of carrying 3000 head of cattle, or
1000 Cattle, and 7000 Sheep.
Together with the numerous and substantial improvements which are erected upon it, comprising,—
Two large verandah cottages
Strong Store and Kitchen
All requisite Huts, &c.
Two large Stockyards
Paddock of ten acres
Cultivation ditto, of three acres
Fruit and Vegetable Garden
With every addition that could be desired, combining all the conveniences required on a station, and at the same time being a most desirable residence for a gentleman and his family.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to offer by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
This Day, 28th Instant,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
The above choice and valuable herd of Cattle, which will be found well bred, (principally Suffolk and Durham,) and remarkably quiet, with a large number of cows broken in to the bail.
The Station, which is very extensive and abundantly watered, with never-failing springs, ponds, and creeks, is situate betwixt the Gwyder and Big Rivers, and is fully calculated to carry the quantity of stock mentioned above; indeed it possesses all the advantages which are sought after in purchases of this kind, viz:—
LOCALITY AND EXTENT OF COUNTRY,
ABUNDANCE OF WATER AND FEED,
STOCK OF AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE BREED,
A FAMILY RESIDENCE, WITH EVERY COMFORT.
☞ The Stores, Stock Horses, Furniture, &c., all may be taken at a valuation. Calves under six months given in, and also right of brand.
Terms at sale. 1741

FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.

1000 EWES, MIXED AGES
225 WETHERS, DITTO
530 LAMBS, EIGHT MONTHS OLD.
1755 HEAD

MR. MORT

Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
This Day, 28th Instant,
At 12 o'clock,
THE above lot of Fine Woolled Sheep, all of them well bred, and
WARRANTED NEVER DISEASED.
They are now running in the District of Cassilis, where immediate delivery, can be given.
Terms at sale. 1742

Thursday, 29th January.

WOOL.

Mr. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
Thursday, 29th January,
At 11 o'clock,
17 Bales fine fleece Wool.
Terms at sale. 1701

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SPADES AND SHOVELS,
MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
On Friday, the 30th Instant,
At 11 o'clock,
25 BUNDLES 1 dozen each Spades and Shovels.
Terms—Cash. 1720

PORT AND SHERRY, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, BOTTLED STOUT, SARSARACH AND MOUNIER'S BRANDY.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his rooms, George-street, on
Friday, 30th January,
At 12 o'clock.
9 CASKS, each 3 dozen, Port Wine, ex *Wilsons*
18 cases, each 3 dozen, very superior ditto
17 quarter-casks sherry
3 hogsheads } superior ditto
3 quarter-casks }
4 hogsheads brandy, "Sarsarac's"
4 ditto ditto, "Mounier's"
ALSO,
On account of whom it may concern,
42 casks, each 4 dozen, bottled stout,
Terms at sale. 1719

LONDON SADDLER

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1846.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS.

Commissariat Office.
13th January, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders *in Duplicate* will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, at Noon, for furnishing for the Military and Convict Service, in the several districts, the supplies undermentioned, in such quantities as may be required during twelve calendar months, commencing the 1st April next, under the conditions hereafter specified viz. :—

PROVISIONS.

The military ration being
1 lb. Fresh meat
1 lb. Wheaten bread
The ration for Exiles—

MALES.

24oz wheaten bread
12 oz. fresh meat
8 oz. vegetables
½ oz. salt
½ oz. tea
1½ oz. sugar
½ oz. soap

FEMALES.

16 oz. wheaten bread
12 oz. fresh meat
8 oz. vegetables
½ oz. salt
½ oz. tea
1½ oz. sugar
½ oz. soap

Children under ten years to be allowed two-thirds of the ration of female adults; above that age, and under fifteen, the same as adults.

The ration for male convicts being
12 oz. wheaten bread
14 oz. maize or barley bread
The contractor having the option of giving 20 oz. of wheaten bread for the whole.)
6 oz. maize meal
1 lb. fresh beef
1 oz. brown sugar
½ oz. salt
½ oz. yellow soap

Or :—5. 6-7 lb. fresh beef or mutton } Daily.
1 lb. bread
1 lb. potatoes
6-7 lb flour
½ lb. meal
1 oz. sugar
½ oz. salt
½ oz soap

The ration for female convicts in the first and second classes.
10 oz. wheaten bread
10 oz. maize or barley bread
The contractor having the option of giving 16 oz. wheaten bread for the whole.)
8 oz. maize meal
12 oz. fresh beef
8 oz. vegetables
½ oz. salt
1½ oz. brown sugar
½ oz. tea
½ oz. yellow soap

Female Convicts in the third class
12 oz. wheaten bread
12 oz. maize meal
4 oz. fresh beef
8 oz. vegetables
½ oz salt
½ oz. yellow soap

Female Convicts in Cells
1½ lb. bread

For children of two years old and upwards
8 oz. wheaten bread, best quality
4 oz. fresh beef
4 oz. maize meal
½ oz. yellow soap

For children under two years
8 oz. wheaten bread, best quality
4 oz. fresh beef
½ oz arrowroot
½ oz sugar
½ oz. yellow soap

For children under nine months
6 oz. wheaten bread, best quality
1 oz. arrowroot
½ oz. sugar
½ oz. yellow soap

12. HOSPITALS

FULL DIET.

1 lb. fresh beef or mutton
1 lb. bread, 1st quality
1 lb. potatoes
1½ oz. rice
½ oz. salt
½ oz. tea
2½ oz sugar
½ pint milk

HALF DIET.

½ lb. fresh beef or mutton
1 lb. bread, 1st quality
½ lb potatoes
1 oz. rice
½ oz. salt
½ oz. tea
1½ oz. sugar
½ pint milk

LOW DIET.

½ lb. fresh beef or mutton
12 oz. bread, 1st quality
1½ oz. rice
½ oz. salt
½ oz. tea
1½ oz. sugar
½ pint milk

SPOON DIET.

8 oz. bread, 1st quality
½ oz. tea
2½ oz. sugar
2 oz. rice
½ pint milk

13. FORAGE.

The ration of forage being
8 lbs. maize or barley, or 10 lbs oats
4 lbs bran
12 lbs. of oaten or cultivated grass hay
4 lbs. wheaten straw

14. FUEL AND LIGHT.

Coals, per imperial ton of 2240 lbs.
Firewood, per 100 lbs.
Sperm oil, Common oil } per gallon imperial.
Mould candles, Dip candles } per lb.
Cotton wick

15. SUPPLIES FOR NAVAL SERVICES AND PENAL SETTLEMENTS.

Wheaten meal, 20 per cent. } per 100 lbs.
Wheaten meal, 10 per cent. ditto
Maize meal ditto
Maize
Biscuit
Sugar, tea
Rice, oatmeal
Colonial leaf tobacco
Soap
Rum, per imperial gallon, free of duty

The above to be packed and shipped at the expense of the contractor.

16. FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Fresh beef, at
Fresh mutton, at
Wheaten bread, best quality, at
Wheaten bread, second quality, at
Wheaten bread, third quality, at
Maize meal, at
Arrowroot, at
Rice, at
Sago, at
Pearl barley, at
Tea, at
Sugar, at
Salt, at
Yellow soap at
Colonial leaf tobacco, at
Vegetables at, } per lb.
Oatmeal and milk, at
Bottled port wine, at } per pint.
Vinegar, at
Lime at per bushel
Straw for bedding, per 100 lbs.

DISTRICTS.

1. Sydney
2. Parramatta
3. Liverpool and Campbelltown
4. Windsor
5. Illawarra
6. Penrith
7. Hartley
8. Bathurst
9. Newcastle
10. Maitland
11. The Settlement of Port Macquarie
12. Moreton Bay
13. Port Phillip.

The limits of the Districts are the same as those adopted in the Division of the Colony into Police Districts, and a map showing the same may be seen at this Office.

CONDITIONS.

QUALITIES OF THE SUPPLIES.

1. All the articles shall be of the best quality of their several kinds

2. The Bread shall be the produce of clean sound, Wheat, Barley, and Maize, from which, on the Military Ration 20 per cent, and the Convict Ration 10 per cent. has been extracted in bran and waste. The Wheaten Bread shall be made in loaves of 3lbs., and the Mixed Bread in loaves of 3½lbs each, and baked 24 hours before being issued; and parties tendering are requested to observe that the most rigid adherence to conditions as to the quality of the Bread, shall be invariably enforced.

3. The Fresh Meat for the Military Ration shall be in the proportion of 5lbs. of Beef, and 2lbs. of Mutton, weekly, deliverable alternately in fore and hind quarters, when the quantity admits of it; for the Convict Rations, the Beef shall be delivered in the same manner; Salted Beef being issued only in summer to Road Parties, and when authorised.

4. The maize meal shall be similar in quality to the wheaten meal, and shall be twice ground.

5. The vegetables for the hospitals and other establishments entitled thereto, shall be supplied in reasonable proportions of potatoes, greens, pumpkins, onions, carrots, turnips, &c.

6. The rum shall be West India, five per cent. under proof, and to be taken out as required for the service at Sydney, from the Bonded Stores, and upon the certificate of the Commissariat Officer in charge of the provision branch.

MODE OF DELIVERY.

7. The supplies above specified shall all be delivered by the contractor direct to the parties or establishment entitled thereto, upon the written order of the Commissariat Officer in charge of the district, or of the person authorised for that purpose.

8. At the several fixed stations the rations for the troops, the Convict Establishments, and road or other parties, shall be delivered by the contractor at the barracks, establishments, or huts, where the parties to be supplied may be stationed; being previously to removal from the contractor's premises approved by a person authorised for that purpose.

9. The forage shall be delivered by the contractor at the establishments where the horses or cattle are stationed, and in case the whole ration or forage be not required or delivered, each of the species shall be reckoned as the proportion of the ration undermentioned, viz. :—

The maize or barley ..... 4 12ths.
The hay ..... 5-12ths.
The bran ..... 2-12ths.
The straw ..... 1-12th.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

10. Parties tendering may do so by either of the three following modes, at their option, viz. :—

1. The whole of the supplies of every description, in each district, may be included in one tender, as at present.
2. Or the supplies may be tendered in subdivisions, as below, by a separate tender for each sub-division, viz :—
   1. The Military Ration
   2. The several Rations for Exiles and Convicts as described from 2 to 11 inclusive
   3. The Ration of Forage
   4. The Ration of Fuel and Light
   5. The Supplies for Hospitals
   6. The Supplies for Naval Purposes and Penal Settlements
   7. The Supplies for General Purposes.
3. Or the various articles comprising the several rations referred to, as well as all those required for hospitals and other purposes, may be tendered separately or singly, by weight and measure. The undersigned reserving to himself the power of accepting tenders for supplying by any of these modes which he may find most expedient.

11. Contractors shall have at all times on the spot a supply of *fourteen days in reserve*, in the care of a competent agent, to whom reference may be had in the contractor's absence, in default of which the Commissariat Officer, or other duly authorised person, may purchase at his, the contractor's expense, such articles as are not forthcoming: and in the event of repeated failures in this respect, together with other causes of dissatisfaction arising from the bad qualities of the supplies as decided by Boards of Survey or arbitrators, it shall be in the power of the undersigned or his successors in office to cancel the contract and enforce the penalty.

12. In the event of a difference of opinion between the contractor and the party receiving the supplies, as to the quality, the same is to be decided according to the practice of the service. But in country districts, where a Board of Survey cannot be conveniently assembled, the party objecting will name one person as Arbitrator, the Contractor or his agent another, and these two will (previously to any other proceeding on their part) concur in naming a third as Umpire, who, in event of the Arbitrators not agreeing in opinion, will be called upon for his decision, which shall be final. The only question referred to the Board, or to the Arbitrators, will be, whether or not the article objected to be such as, by his contract, the Contractor is bound to deliver; and if the Board, Arbitrators, or Umpire shall decide that the article is not according to the conditions of the Contract, it must be immediately replaced by the Contractor, failing which it will be procured, and the expense charged to his account. In cases where the article is of a perishable nature, or from some other cause injury would be sustained, either by the parties to whom the rations are due, or to the Contractor, by waiting for a Board of Survey, the Head of the Department, or Officer in charge of the party or parties for whom the rations are to be received, shall have power to reject such articles or articles as are obviously of inferior quality or in improper condition, it being distinctly understood that he will be responsible to the Government for so doing, and that the Contractor will have a right to appeal; although, in the mean time, he must take back the rejected article, and supply good in its stead, failing which it will be obtained by the Officer or party requiring it, and the expense charged to the Contractor.

13. It shall be in the power of either party to limit the duration of the contract, by giving, in writing, a notice of three *calendar months* to the opposite party, and to end the contract at the expiration of that period, it being understood that such notice can be given only from the first day of a month, and within the period for which the contract is made, or agreed to be made; and not later than the 1st of August.

14. The Contractor shall prepare his own account monthly according to the prescribed form; and shall receive payment on the production thereof, with the requisite vouchers in a complete state, before the termination of the succeeding month.

15. The value of all packages shall be included in the prices demanded.

16 Persons wishing to tender are requested to apply either at this office, or to the Commissariat Officer in charge of the several stations, who will furnish them with printed forms for the purpose, and communicate further particulars; and as adequate security will be required for the due fulfilment of the contracts, each tender must be accompanied by a letter from the parties proposed as such, stating that they are willing to become bound as securities for the contractor accordingly.

17. The amount of the bonds required in the several districts are as follows :—if contracted for collectively, viz. :—Sydney, £5000; Parramatta, £1000; Liverpool and Campbelltown, £500; Illawarra, £500; Windsor, £500; Penrith, £500; Hartley, £500; Bathurst, £500; Newcastle, £1000; Maitland, £500; Port Macquarie, £500; Moreton Bay, £500; Port Phillip, £500.

The several bonds to be executed on or before the 1st March next, otherwise fresh tenders will be re advertised for.

18. Tenders, *in duplicate*, are to be enclosed in a seperate envelope, addressed to the undersigned, marked "*Supplies for* 1846," and no tender made in consequence of this advertisement shall be withdrawn or altered, but those accepted shall be given within eight days of the time of opening.

19. Flour in place of bread to be given for the Military ration, *when required*, in the proportion of 14 2-7th ozs. of the former, for 16 ozs of the latter.

20. The Contractor of the district of Sydney will be bound to furnish the rations and articles particularised under the head of provisions, No. 1 to 16, not only for the purposes specified, but also for any other purposes of the Military, Naval, and Convict services, should there be occasion for it.

T. W. RAMSAY,
1003 Dep. Com Gen.

THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,

No. 126, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, CORNER OF CORNHILL, LONDON.
448, *George-street, Sydney.*

CAPITAL, £200,000 IN 2000 SHARES.

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Illawarra.—B. O'Brien, Esq., Medical Referee. *Maitland*—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent; David Sloan, Esq., Medical Referee. *Goulburn*—John Gerard, Esq., Medical Referee. *Yass*—Francis M'Evoy, Esq., Medical Referee. *Bathurst*—Richard Machattie, Esq., Medical Referee. *Port Stephens*—Dr. Buchanan, Medical Referee. *Melbourne*—Captain G. W. Cole, Agent; Dr Hobson, Medical Referee. *Launceston*—Messrs. Gleadow and Henty, Agents; William Porter, Esq., Medical Referee. *Hobart Town*—Messrs. Allport and Roberts, Agents; E. S. P. Bedford, Esq., Medical Referee. *Adelaide*—E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Agent; J. Woodford, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.

A large subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses within the colony.

Very low rates of premium, without profits, per Table No. 4, and a Table of rates, No. 1, with profits, on which the assured have the option of paying only two-thirds of the premium for the first five years, the interest on the remaining one-third being paid annually at the rate of 5 per cent.

No extra premium for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations.

Policies may be made payable in Australasia or London, and altered by endorsement.

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITHOUT PROFITS.

TABLE NO. IV.

AGE	ONE YEAR. £ s. d.	SEVEN YEARS. £ s. d.	LIFE £ s. d.
25	0 17 5	0 19 7	1 14 11
30	1 1 9	1 3 4	2 0 7
35	1 4 6	1 6 2	2 7 0
40	1 7 8	1 9 6	2 15 3
45	1 11 5	1 15 5	3 6 6
50	1 19 2	2 7 2	4 1 8

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITH PROFITS PER TABLE, NO. 1, FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE

AGE	LIFE.	AGE	LIFE.	AGE.	LIFE.
25	2 2 1	35	2 15 2	45	3 15 6
30	2 8 2	40	3 4 0	50	4 11 8

An extra premium of £1 per cent. per annum will be charged for risk of death from casualty by collision, with the aborigines, which may be assured or not, at the option of the assurer.

Prospectuses, with full tables of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office.

921 ROBERT STYLES, Secretary

IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,500,000 STERLING.

THE Undersigned, as Agents for this Office, continue to effect Insurances against Fire on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Warehouses, &c, with the goods deposited therein; and are empowered to grant Policies, payable in the Colony, on behalf of the Company. The rates and conditions may be seen on application at our Counting House.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Agents in Sydney.
Campbell's Wharf, Sydney, November, 1845

PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

CAPITAL, COMPANY'S RUPEES, ONE MILLION.

THE Undersigned, as Agents for this Office, continue to effect Marine Insurances, and to grant Policies on behalf of the Company, payable in the Colony, or in London, Calcutta, and China, at the option of the assured.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Campbell's Wharf, Agents in Sydney.
Sydney, November, 1845.

BANK NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney hereby give notice that a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, for the half-year ending 31st December last, has been declared, and that the same will be payable to the Proprietors on and after the 1st day of February next.

L. DUGUID,
Managing Director.
Commercial Bank, Sydney,
20th January, 1846. 1312

EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE,

No. 16, HUNTER-STREET.

MR. CHARLES ABRAHAM has the honour to inform his patrons and the public, that his last exhibition of busts in this colony is now open for a short time. Admission, 1s. each; young persons, half-price.

YASS RACES.

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, 17th March, 1846.

TOWN PLATE

Of Thirty Sovereigns, for all horses; heats twice round the Yass Course; weight for age; three sovereigns entrance; three *bona fide* entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PLATE

Of Fifteen Sovereigns, for all horses that have not won an advertised prize; heats once round the Yass Course, and a distance; weight for age; entrance thirty shillings; three *bona fide* entrances or no race.

HACK RACE

Of Ten Sovereigns, with £1 entrance added for all untrained hacks; heats once round the Yass Course; catch weights; five entrances or no race.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

HACK HURDLE RACE

Of Ten Sovereigns, with one sovereign entrance added; heats twice round the Yass Course, over six leaps; catch weights; three entrances or no race.

The remainder of the day is reserved for private matches, &c.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

PUBLICANS' PURSE

Of Thirty Sovereigns for all horses; heats twice round the Yass Course; weight for age; the winner of the Town Plate to carry extra weight, not exceeding 7 lbs, at the discretion of the Stewards; three sovereigns entrance; three *bona fide* entrances or no race.

LADIES' PURSE

Of Fifteen Sovereigns, for two year-olds; heats once round the Yass Course; colts 8 stone, fillies 7 stone 11 lbs.; thirty shillings entrance; three *bona fide* entrances or no race.

BEATEN STAKES

Of Ten Sovereigns, for all beaten horses during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint; entrance twenty shillings added.

Weights the same as carried at Homebush.

No person allowed to enter a horse unless the *bona fide* property of a subscriber to the Race Fund of not less than £2 2s

Entrances to be made the night before each race, at Mr. Walsh's Inn, Yass, and closed at 9 o'clock P.M.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

STEWARDS :
MESSRS. H. O'BRIEN
C. O'BRIEN
E. J. C. WELMAN

JUDGE.
MR. J. MOREY.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.
MR. WALSH.

Yass January 1. 1280

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above Institution will be held in the Infant School Room, Castlereagh-street, This Evening, Wednesday, the 28th of January, 1846, when subscribers, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

The chair will be taken at seven o'clock, by Alexander M'Leay, Esq., M.C., President of the Institution.

JOHN M'GARVIE,
1563 Secretary.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

THE COMMITTEE of the Sydney Infirmary being greatly in want of linen, cotton, and other rags for bandages, &c., beg to solicit the benevolent ladies of Sydney for such supply as they may have it in their power to bestow for the use of the poor and destitute patients in that Institution, to be forwarded to Mrs. Baxter, the Matron, Infirmary, Macquarie-street.

JOHN M'GARVIE,
Secretary.
20th January. 1298

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LAY ASSOCIATION FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Quarterly Meeting of Members of the Association will take place, for the general despatch of business, at the Infant School House, in Castlereagh street, on Monday the 2nd of February next, at seven o'clock p.m., precisely.

CHARLES LOWE,
Secretary.
January 22. 1559

PARRAMATTA BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE public are respectfully informed that the annual meeting of the above Institution will take place This Day, the 28th instant, at seven o'clock, in Mrs. Walker's long room, when the attendance of the friends of the Society are respectfully solicited.

H. H. Macarthur, Esq., M.C., will preside on the occasion.

Seats will be provided for the ladies.

Parramatta, January 28. 1645

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of 20s. per share has been declared for the half year ending the 31st December last; and that the same will be payable to the shareholders on and after Monday, the 2nd day of February next.

JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.
Hunter River Wharf,
Sydney, 26th January. 1600

BATHURST.

☞ IT IS A POSITIVE FACT!!!

That Simmons's Wholesale and Retail

NEW GENERAL STORE,
(NEXT TO THE VICTORIA INN),

IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE OUT OF SYDNEY!!!

THE continual increase of business since its commencement has compelled the proprietor to *enlarge the premises*, by adding to it that portion formerly occupied by Mr. Parker, druggist, for the better display of goods and the *accommodation of his customers*. The settlers and residents of the districts and counties of Bathurst, Wellington, King, Bligh, and the "Merry Banks of the Lachlan," are only requested to enquire of those who have already dealt at the above Stores as to the

PRICES CHARGED,

and the quality of the goods sold!!!

J. S invites the attention of publicans, settlers, and others, to his

WINES AND SPIRITS,

which are sold in quantities not less than two gallons.

Wool, hides, tallow, wheat, cheese, butter, bacon, and all other kinds of produce, bought for cash or exchanged for supplies.

J. SIMMONS,
Next to Rotton's Victoria Inn,
1672 Bathurst.

BENJAMIN AND MOSES beg to inform their numerous connexion and the public in general, that no business is transacted at the Argyle Stores, Goulburn, on Saturdays.

Goulburn, January 19. 1401

SELLING OFF.

SPLENDID BARGAINS.

TO be had, for a few days only, at B. L. GUION'S, Jeweller, Watchmaker, &c., &c., 501, George-street, (*Show Room up stairs*), previous to a great sacrifice of his Stock by Auction. 1059

COMPLETE files of the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* for the year 1845 can be obtained at the Office. 10356

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE RECEPTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE EYE.

PARRAMATTA.

PATIENTS are admitted upon the payment of ..... £5 5s.
Out door patients who attend for any length of time, from £1 1s. to..... £2 2s.

R. M. CARTWRIGHT,
Surgeon.

N.B.—Invalids in the higher orders of society are provided with private rooms in Mr Cartwright's residence.

No vacancies will occur before the 1st of February.

Elder House, Parramatta,
January 8. 845

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST

MR. T. S. HALL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Sydney, that he has resumed the practice of his profession at 99, King-street, between Mace's and the Hibernian Printing Office, where he may be consulted daily from ten until five.

Mr. H. trusts that his former successful practice of six years, will render it unnecessary to expatiate on his ability to attend to any case entrusted to his care, but hopes that unremitted attention to the interests of his patients, will ensure him the support of the Australian public. Mr H., aware of the fact that many persons are deterred from seeking the advice of a Dentist, through fear of high charges, thinks it expedient to publish a list of his professional fees :—

	£	s.	d.
Stopping	0	7	6
Extracting	0	2	6
Ditto to the poorer classes	0	1	0
Scaling and cleaning	0	10	0
A single artificial tooth	0	10	0
A whole set.....	10	10	0

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

No. 97.

CONTENTS :—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, England, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, South Australia, Manila, and Batavia. Vessels laid on for England; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Vessels expected in Sydney; Lighthouse at Trincomalie; Treasury Warrant—Postage; A Caution to Seamen; Screw-auxiliary Vessel *Massachusetts*; Commercial—Wool Market; Australian Wool Sales; Oils, Tallow, Hides, &c.; Bonded Warehouses; Colonial Produce; Produce received Coastwise; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Price Current, &c.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto.....	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	3	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

"THE SHIPPING GAZETTE."

COMPLETE FILES of *The Shipping Gazette, and Sydney General Trade List*, from the commencement of its publication, in 1844, or files for the year 1845, can be obtained at the *Herald* Office.

TO TAILORS AND BUYERS OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

DAWSON AND THOMPSON have just opened a large assortment of the above, consisting of broadcloths, fancy doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, &c., which they are prepared to offer at astonishing low prices.

Wanted a number of Shirt-makers.
Commerce House,
1637 442, George-street.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

NOVELTY, FASHION, AND ECONOMY IN DRESS, COMBINED IN THEIR FULLEST EXTENT, AT

COMMERCE HOUSE,
NEXT TO THE COMMERCIAL BANK,
442, *George-street.*

DAWSON AND THOMPSON hasten to inform their friends and the public, that they have just completed arrangements with a first-rate cutter, and will commence the Tailoring Department, this day (Tuesday), 27th January.

From the many applications made during the past week, the proprietors of Commerce House are convinced that a large tailoring business may be done, to secure which they pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting in price, quality, or style, that is calculated to yield entire satisfaction to all who may honour this establishment with their orders.

Gentlemen requiring garments made to order, will please bear in mind that the advantages possessed by the proprietors of Commerce House are far greater than many others, having purchased a large stock of woollen cloths, and resolved to do business at the very ebb of low prices; they do say, and that without any colouring or exaggeration, that no house, whatever may be its pretensions, shall surpass them.

D. and T. feel grateful for the highly distinguished and liberal patronage bestowed on their establishment during the past week, which stimulates to still greater exertion to maintain, and even further extend, the reputation Commerce House is already acquiring for the superior quality and extreme good value of its stock; and they would again pledge themselves that no effort or expense shall be spared that will enable the proprietors of Commerce House to complete any orders with which they may be favoured in the most expeditious manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

1674 DAWSON AND THOMPSON.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

AT THE STORES of the undersigned, ex late arrivals

One bale 26 inch grey domestics			
Three bales 32 inch			
Two	„ 40	„	„
Three	„ 30	„ stout	„
One bale	27	„	„
One	„ 29	„	„
Two bales	36	„	„
One bale	40	„	„
Four bales	36	„ extra stout	„
One bale	44	„	„
One	„ 52	„	„
Two bales	64	„	„
Three	„ 78	„	„
One bale	77	„	„
Two bales	82	„	„
Two	„ 39	„ bleached Derby dowlas	
Two	„ 40	„	„

Terms—Approved bills at three months.

R. FAWCETT,
Commission Agent and Auctioneer.
481, George-street, January 24. 1456

IMPORTANT

TO THOSE ABOUT TO COMMENCE HOUSEKEEPING.

THE largest and best stock of Furniture in this city will be found at the Warehouse of John Hill, Jun., in Elizabeth-street North, (late Roberts), and also at his well known Cabinet Warerooms, King-street, where every article in the line will be found of the very best description, and at the lowest prices in the colony.

N. B.—Funerals furnished at unusually low charges, and Spring Vans constantly on hire. 3312

SETTLERS ARE SUPPLIED

WITH Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Earthenware, China, Glass, Plated Ware, Guns, Tinware, and

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

All of excellent quality, and on the most Liberal Terms, by

JAMES AND JOSEPH LEVICK
Wholesale Ironmongers, Lower George-street. 1210

NOW LANDING,

BENGAL and Europe Seine Twine—for sale by

LEWIS LEON,
Oil merchant, next door to the Post-office.
1690

MESSRS. JOHN BROWN AND CO., Saddlers and Harness Makers 410, George street, Sydney, beg to inform their friends and the public, they have received per *Tropic*, a large and superior assortment of saddlery and harness, comprising—

Quilted and plain seat, and safe ladies' saddles
Ditto with extra leaping head
Racing saddles complete
Gentlemen's hogskin and plain saddles
Second hand saddles for stockmen
Silver plated, brass, and covered mountings
gig, carriage, and tandem harness
Snaffle, curb, Pelham, and fancy bridles
Gig, carriage, tandem, jockey, and Malucca cane hunting whips
Stock ditto
Ladies' and gentlemen's silver mounted riding whips

4583

Girth and roller webbing, blue and white serge blankets, collar cloth, chaise mats, horse, dandy, and shoe brushes, sponges, chamois skins, japanned roans, patent and enamelled hides, hogskins, buckles of all descriptions plated nails, staples, snaffle, curb and Pelham bits, stirrup irons, gig and carriage mountings, cart hames, traces, &c. 120

WILKINSON'S SHEEP SHEARS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply, direct from the manufacturer, and now on sale, at

T. WOOLLEY'S,
George and King streets.
January 27. 1716

SETTLERS and others, wanting the undermentioned articles, can be supplied with any quantity considerably under the market prices.

Iron—bar, round, and square, all sizes
Ration tea, of good quality
Woolpacks, Three-bushel Bags, Wines, &c., &c.

JAMES BOOTH,
Queen-street.
January 7. 471

OIL AND COLOUR ESTABLISHMENT

No. 60, King-street West,
WAINWRIGHT'S-BUILDINGS.

J. CARRUTHERS

BEGS to return his sincere thanks for the many favors conferred on him whilst carrying on the Painting and Glazing Business, and having taken the above premises, has combined the Oil and Colour Trade with the business he has hitherto carried on, and trusts by reasonable charges and a good article to insure a share of public patronage. 1508

CHESS MEN.

ON SALE, a very superior set of Chess Men, Chinese manufacture, valued at seven guineas, will be sold for four. Apply to P.A.F., *Herald* Office. 1710

DIXSON'S TOBACCO ESTABLISHMENT,

340, GEORGE-STREET.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY.

CIGARS.

200,000, ex *Cecilia*
50,000, ex *Amelia*,

NEGROHEAD

Ex *Shamrock*, in kegs, about 200 lbs.
Ex *Robert Pulsford*, in ditto, ditto
Ex *Persian* in tierces, about 400 lbs.
Barratt's Twist, very prime, ex *Lanchester*.

CAVENDISH.

Ex *Pactolus*, in boxes, about 140 lbs.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD.

Walthall's best, in kegs, about 170 lbs., can be supplied by H Dixson, at 1s. 1d. per lb.!

N. B. Gentlemen need no longer supply their stations with rubbish, when the above fine article can be obtained for *thirteen-pence* per pound. 1557

300,000 SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS EX "FANNY CONNELL."

ALDIS, TOBACCO MERCHANT, invites the inspection of connoisseurs to a very prime lot of MANILA CIGARS, ex the *Fanny Connell*,—a superior sample to any that has been imported for years past.

☞ Fresh invoices of "Harris's No 17," and other British manufactured SNUFFS, ex *Dublin*.

*** Negrohead, Cavendish, and other Tobaccos, the *largest and best selected stock in the market*. 9618

WALTHALL'S TOBACCO.

NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCO, of superior quality, manufactured by C. E. Walthall, at Maitland, for sale at reduced prices, by

S. WILKINSON, JUN.
Macquarie-place.
January 6. 396

PALE BRANDY EX "ANDROMEDA."

AUTHENTICATED Vintage of 1836, a beautiful sample in wood or bottle

Hennessey, vintage 1841, in hogsheads, ex *Everetta*.
Mounier, in hogsheads and quarter casks, ex *Kinnear*.
Tinted Geneva, and foreign rum, for shipping
Wines of all kinds, in complete assortment, in wood or bottle
Settlers and shipmasters supplied on the shortest notice.

E. H. POLLARD.
Bonded Stores, Queen's-place.
January 20. 1310

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Rum in hogshead, finest quality in the colony
Brandy, Martell and other brands
Gin in draught, and cases four gallons each
Cape wine, pipes, halves, and quarters

ALSO

Taylor's and other browers' bottled ales and porter

JAMES WOOD,
George-street, opposite the Old Burial Ground. 1696

ECONOMICAL FUEL.

WHITTELL'S FIFTH REDUCTION.

DELIVERED AT THE GLEBE, &C.

	Per Imp. Ton s.	d.
Ebenezer and Newcastle Coal	16	6

DELIVERED IN THE CITY.

Ebenezer and Newcastle Coal	16	0
Smiths' Coal.....	16	0

ON THE WHARF.

Ebenezer and Newcastle Coal	14	0
Smith's Coal.....	12	6

Shipping, &c., &c., at an extremely low figure.

Contracts entered into to any amount.

The trade liberally dealt with. 10,114

FLOODED GUM

PURCHASED in any QUANTITIES, by

1595 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO

SUGAR.

FOR sale, by the undersigned, in quantities to suit purchasers—

The Cargo of the *Judith*, just arrived from Manila, consisting of a bright sample of large grained ZEBU and TAAL, well suited both for grocers and country dealers.

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,
461 Circular Wharf.

FOR SALE,

Ex *Midlothian Phantom, &c.*

PATNA RICE
Black pepper, nutmegs, and cassia
Soda
Canvas, English and Bengal
Cordage, English assorted, 1 to 6 inch
Marline, logline, and deep-sea line
Three-bushel bags
Tarpaulins
Woolpacks and woolbagging
Saddles, bridles, and gig harness
Stationery, viz. :—writing and printing papers, sealing wax, ink powders, &c.
Bottling wax
Perfumery, assorted, from William Clayton and Co., London.
Eau de Cologne
Lozenges
Snuff Boxes
White lead, assorted paints, linseed oil, and turpentine
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
Duchess slates and nails
Hoop iron, 1¼ to 2½ inch
Sheet iron, assorted
Camp ovens, iron pots, sash weights, kitchen ranges, register stoves, fenders, umbrella stands, &c.
Fowling-pieces, single and double barrel Muskets
Iron bedsteads
Port wine, in cases, bottled by Mackenzie
Sherry ditto ditto
Sherry, pale and gold coloured, in octaves, quarter casks, and hogsheads
Marsala, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Madeira and claret, in bottle
Allsopp's fine East India pale ale, in 3, 4, and 6 dozen casks

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
George-street.
January 26. 1660

CAMDEN BUTTER.

AT No. 318, PITT-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MR FOSS'S, AND AT NO OTHER PLACE IN SYDNEY.

JAMES SHEA, sole agent for the disposal of the Camden Butter, begs to apprise his friends and the public that the butter is received at No. 318, Pitt-street, fresh from the dairy every Thursday morning, made up in rolls of 1 lb., and stamped *Camden*, in a wreath.

J. S has also made arrangements by which he hopes to have always for sale eggs, bacon, hams, bran, maize, and other country produce.

Orders received and transmitted for Camden Wine, in bottle, the price of which will be 15s. per dozen, delivered in Sydney.

Wanted—Empty Wine Bottles.

JAMES SHEA.

We hereby appoint Mr. James Shea, of No. 318, Pitt-street, our sole agent at Sydney, for the disposal of the butter made at the Camden Dairy.

J. AND W. MACARTHUR.
Camden, 1st January. 1281

TO WHALERS

PRIME Twofold Bay Salt Beef, in tierces and barrels, packed with St. Ubes Salt. On sale.

W. S. MOUTRY,
9471 Duke's Wharf.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

1200 BAGS Liverpool salt, for sale, to arrive—*600* bags by the *Sydney*, expected daily; 600 bags by the November packet.

E.

A LETTER FROM THE STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD STANLEY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, ON THE PROPOSED WASTE LANDS IN AUSTRALIA BILL.

Sydney, January, 1846.

My Lord,—As we have observed that the Bill for Regulating the Administration of Waste Lands in Australia has been deferred until next Session of Parliament, in order to give time for its consideration, we embrace the opportunity afforded by the delay, to offer to your Lordship some comments upon it, and we shall make these the more frankly and unreservedly, as we are happy in believing that you have postponed the measure for the express purpose of investing us with such a privilege. But as the decision at which your lordship is about to arrive is of vital importance to this colony, and one on which not only its fortunes but its eventual tranquillity must depend, we may be permitted to call to your Lordship's recollection the precise position which the Stockholders beyond the boundaries in New South Wales occupy at the present moment.

It is now about fourteen years since squatting commenced in this colony. The system originally adopted to a small extent by the old settlers, received its chief impulse by arrivals from England. Emigration was encouraged by the Imperial Government, and in consequence of the flattering statements with regard to New South Wales, which the Home Authorities countenanced if they did not originate, emigrants were induced to come out in great numbers. When they arrived here they found a territory already filled up. The nineteen counties which comprise the colony of New South Wales proper, running along the sea board, contain little available pasture land, and that little was fully occupied by the old residents. The emigrant was therefore placed in a painful position. If he returned to England, he incurred the expense of lost time and unemployed capital. If he remained and invested his money in stock, he had no alternative left but that of going outside the boundaries and squatting. This was not a voluntary act; it was forced on him by the Government. They had tempted him to a colony, to remain within whose narrow limits was to starve, and it was the hope of existence, and not free-agency, which led him beyond them. Thus the victim of a necessity which he had not contemplated when leaving home, the emigrant became squatter. But a short period was requisite to make him acquainted with the difficulties of his new position. He had to build a residence for himself, and huts for his men; his stock required paddocks, yards, barns, and shearing sheds; if he did not erect these substantially, it was impossible for him to compete with the foreign wool grower; if he did erect them substantially, the Government informed him that as raised upon Crown Land they became the property of the Crown, and that without compensation. If allowed to remain on his station, it was officiously forced on his notice that he did so by sufferance of the Executive. If compelled to depart,—from the labour, the risk, and the expense of moving his stock, he became ruined in the transit. In every way it was impressed upon him, and that not by implication but by positive language, that he was a mere vassal, and like the vassals of old, held his right at the will of his Lord.

Worn out by such a system, and the petty tyranny consequent upon it, we, and the other members of the pastoral community, individually, or through the medium of the public press, remonstrated with the Government, and showed how ruinous to all enterprise was such uncertainty of position. We spoke in vain The authorities would not let; they would not sell; they would give no tenure, and would promise no compensation. The system, ruinous to us, answered them well enough. It gave at once profit and power. It gave profit—for the large revenue derived from the new districts, coming under the head of droits of the Crown, was not amenable to the control of the future elective Legislature, and made them independent of it. It gave power—for so long as the Colonial Executive retained to itself the right of turning any one out of his station, it was understood, and correctly, to hold a lash over the heads of the settlers, which inspired a wholesome awe of the Government, and stifled complaints by making it dangerous to express them. Nor was such a power a mere matter of pageantry; it was occasionally exercised A stockman of Mr. Lee, of Bathurst, was guilty of a felony. Mr. Lee was not at the time within two hundred miles of the spot, and had not in any way sanctioned the act; but he was deprived of his station, and but for resources elsewhere would have been ruined;—a piece of justice equivalent to hanging a gentleman in England for a murder committed by his coachman. A thraldom so useful to despotism has been carefully perpetuated. A new constitution was given to New South Wales; but it was arranged that we, who in education were second to no class in the colony, and who supplied the great proportion of those exports by which it existed, should have no share in it. We could neither elect, nor be elected; we were subjects of the Queen, so long as heavy imposts were to be raised at our expense; we became simply "Arabs of the Desert" the moment that we demanded reciprocal rights from the Government. But though property may be annihilated, it is impossible to neutralize mind by Acts of Parliament. The influence which we were entitled to have had directly, we exercised indirectly; the elective portion of the new Legislature almost to a man took up our cause; and the Government, although possessing twelve nominee members out of thirty-six, were constantly in a minority. Indignant at an opposition which it had not contemplated, and which was formidable alike from its firmness and its talent, the Local Executive became violent—the feeling of hostility was responded to by the colonial population, public meetings were held in every direction, and it was decided to send home to your Lordship a statement of our grievances.

From the period of the transmission of our memorials up to the receipt of your Lordship's reply a year passed over, during which the struggle between the stockholders and the Government, as it was protracted became more bitter. At last affairs assumed a threatening aspect It had been for some time evident that the squatters had the power of seriously embarassing the executive, and it was understood that they were now disposed to exhibit the will. In this crisis Sir George Gipps, at the eleventh hour, made concessions to popular opinion; and Mr. Deas Thomson, the Colonial Secretary, a man who to an intimate acquaintance with New South Wales unites talents, and a character universally respected, came forward as his organ and offered terms. We quote his words:—

(Extract from the Sydney Morning Herald, August 6, 1845)

"Mr. COWPER said, that following up the notice which he had previously given, he would beg leave to ask the Colonial Secretary what were the intentions of the Government with reference to the adoption of any permanent system for the occupation of Crown Lands. He had already communicated the system upon which this information could be rendered in the points most essential to the public interest. First, with reference to the tenure of lands, stating whether leases; and if so, what term of lease would be granted, and at what amount of rent. Secondly, with regard to the homestead, stating what extent of land was to be purchased, what rate per annum was to be paid, and what was to be determined upon as the right of pre-emption. Also, whether the assessment was to be levied by Commissioners solely, or by assessors acting with them, after the manner of a jury; and thirdly, whether it was proposed to establish petty sessions beyond the boundaries, and how the various sums raised were proposed to be appropriated.

"The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied as follows:—I regret that it is not in my power at this present moment to make that full and unreserved communication to the Council of the intentions of the Government respecting the squatting regulations, which I could have desired. But there are many important points yet to be definitely settled, and some important considerations arise, which render it unadvisable immediately to promulgate any regulations of a permanent character. The whole question of the administration of the Crown Lands has been formally brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government by an address from this House. It is very desirable, therefore, that the reply of Her Majesty's Government to that address should be known before any permanent regulations are established and made public. It is also essential in a matter of such vital importance to the interests of the colony, that the Executive Government should not be hurried into a premature decision upon points of such great magnitude, not only to the present occupants but to future emigrants. But so desirous am I of communicating as much as possible, that I think it right to give the following outline of the general principles which will probably guide the Government in framing permanent regulations, if the matter should, on the ultimate decision of the Home Government, be left to the local authorities. And I trust that the House, and the colony at large will be encouraged by that which I now communicate, and not discouraged by the silence which on many points I am compelled to observe. The chief points upon which I understand that the Council is desirous of receiving information may be briefly stated to be, the quantity of land to constitute a homestead, the nature and duration of the tenure, the mode of sale, and the application of the fund. With respect to the quantity of land to constitute a homestead, the government has as yet arrived at no decision; but in the event of the quantity being materially reduced below that originally proposed, the expenses of the survey will be charged upon the purchaser. It is intended that the purchase of a homestead shall secure to the purchaser an assured occupancy of a sufficient extent of land for pasturing 4000 sheep for eight years, which will be converted into a lease for that term, in the event of the power to grant leases for periods of years being conferred on the local Government. In addition to this, the present occupant will be allowed four years from the 1st of July last, to purchase his homestead, thereby securing to the occupier, if he purchases an occupancy for twelve years from that date. The yearly charge for such occupancy will be £10. The question of estimating the grazier's capability of any extent of country is surrounded with difficulties entirely of a practical nature. This point is still under the consideration of the local Government. The application of the funds derived from the sale of homesteads will be made under the provisions of Lord Stanley's Act; but the proceeds of the annual rental will be expended under the directions of the Lords of the Treasury, it being understood that the main object in raising a revenue from the waste lands of the Crown is to create a fund for the promotion of emigration. In the present state of the law, the mode and terms of sale must be in accordance with Lord Stanley's Act. But I am authorised to state to you, that though the Governor remains unaltered in his opinion, that the granting of pre-emption would probably involve the Government (at no distant period) in various difficulties, yet seeing how urgently pre-emption is desired in the colony, and that many people of influence in England desire also to see it granted, the Governor did, in the month of October last, signify to the Secretary of State his wish not to be considered the only person opposed to it; and, as much importance has been attached to the fact of the Governor's having so expressed himself, I have his Excellency's authority for reading to you the very words he made use of:—"If, however, it be decided to open the Crown Lands' Act of 1842 to amendment, various questions will present themselves—the first and most important of which is, that of 'pre-emption.' My objections to the right of pre-emption are, that it will greatly increase the species of gambling for land, which is always more or less actively going on in the colony, especially for land in good locations or positions, which have the command of water; and that it will tend to bring the business of the Survey Department again into arrears,—and, indeed, to throw all matters connected with the sale of land into confusion. I acknowledge, however, that pre-emption might be attended with some advantages, and I believe there is an impression in favour of it among persons in England, who take an interest in colonial affairs: I therefore cannot but feel that it probably will be conceded; and though I cannot take on myself the responsibility of recommending the measure, I am therefore prepared to acquiesce in it. To grant to a squatter the right of purchasing his homestead at a fixed price, after having been a certain number of years in possession of it, would doubtless be much more simple in its operation than to expose him to the risk of an auction, even though the value of his improvements were secured to him, in the manner which I have recommended."

The terms offered by the Colonial Secretary were, in two words, the right of pre-emption, together with a lease for twelve years; but clogged with the necessity of purchasing blocks of land at £1 an acre. Had the lease been unfettered, it would have been a great improvement on our present tenure; but the compulsory purchase was and is objected to, as the bought land, if severed from the run at the termination of our occupancy, was worthless, and the squatters felt indisposed to pay what was, in fact, an enormous fine for a short period of possession. Still, as the proposition bore evidence of the Government being inclined to concede, we withdrew our opposition, which might have forced the Executive and Legislature into collision, and agreed to accept the offer as an instalment, and to pay an increased amount of license, on the faith that Sir George Gipps should obtain the ratification of it from your Lordship. Our part of the contract we have faithfully fulfilled. In addition to the heavy and *double* tax to which we had previously been subjected, consisting of license money, amounting in 1844 to £19,710 15*s.* 6d., and an assessment raised by the imposition of one penny a head upon sheep, and three pence upon cattle, amounting in 1845 to £31,051 5s. 9d., we paid into the Colonial Treasury, as the price of the concession of the Government, an increased license fee, amounting to £12,330 14s. 6d.; and the Session of the Legislative Council, which at one time threatened to be a stormy, perhaps a dangerous one, passed off in perfect harmony.

Of the intention of the Executive to act up to their part of the treaty we entertain no doubt, and we address your Lordship on the present occasion, not with reference to the past, for that in perfect reliance on the honor of the Government we consider it a *res judicata*, but for the purpose of expressing our gratification that you have refused your sanction to the most obnoxious part of the measure—the system of compulsory sales, as by the Bill which your Lordship has submitted to Parliament, we are happy to observe that you do not contemplate their introduction We would at the same time avail ourselves of the opportunity which you have placed at our disposal. If we understand aright the postponement of the Bill for another year, it is your wish that the colonists should communicate to you their opinion with regard to its enactments, and we do so as far as they affect ourselves. With regard to the other Australian Colonies, we are not fortunate enough to possess sufficient acquaintance with their affairs, and if we did, would not have the presumption to offer any opinion on them.

The Bill, which has been brought into Parliament by your Lordship, to regulate the occupation of Crown Lands beyond the boundaries, may be divided into two great portions, viz., the clauses which relate to the Conveyance of Runs by lease, and those which refer to granting them by license. We will take the liberty of analysing these separately. And first as to the clauses referring to lease:—they declare that leases may be purchased by auction—that when not put up to auction they may be limited to a privileged class—that their term is to be a period of seven years—and that the granting or withholding of them is to be at the option of the local government.

For the adoption of the principle of a lease we have to express to your Lorship our grateful thanks. It is a most important boon to the pastoral population, and involves, perhaps, the only mode of tenure by which the squatting runs can be made profitable; but we take the liberty of stating, that the clauses of the Bill as they now stand would defeat the benefits which it is the evident intention of your Lordship to bestow.

The principle of setting up leases by auction would, we submit, expose to a great degree of injustice the individual who first took up the run. To form a station requires great knowledge, energy, and expenditure. The very discovery of a spot eligible for a Stock Establishment demands the labour of weeks, and not unfrequently of months, during which the intending settler must wander through unknown regions, in hourly danger from the savages on his track, and with no other covering but the sky. The climate, the probable distance from navigation, the openness or denseness of the forest, the permanence of the water, the character of the soil, the grass, and the substratum of rock on which it grows, are all matters of anxious investigation. When the site has been selected, it is frequently necessary, from the large tracts of bad land in New South Wales, to go 50 or 100 miles beyond the nearest white man. Buildings and roads are required; the carriage of stores occasionally costs three times the amount which was paid as their original price in the capital. Flocks are driven off by the savages; and the shepherds, who are from time to time murdered, require from 50 to 80 per cent. higher wages than are paid on old and safe localities. To induce a man to face such difficulties, one thing is necessary—the hope of future gain; but if the Government enforce its claim to the run by putting it up by auction, it will destroy such hope, and with it the spirit of enterprise and concomitant settlement of this vast continent, which are dependant on it. We cannot too much impress upon your Lordship the fact that human beings will labour only for themselves, and that if the Government seize upon the products of their industry they will assuredly paralyze it.———Nor would the principle, while so destructive to the individual, be more beneficial to the community. Letting leases by auction is, in fact, selling the Crown lands under another name, and, as in all land sales in New South Wales upon a great scale, would give an undue stimulus to speculation, and produce scenes of ruin similar to those consequent upon the land sales of 1840, and from which the colony is but now slowly recovering The struggle for the possession of the new territories would be between a class called land sharks—the English banks, which are now investing in sheep—and one or two wealthy individuals; the only party which would have no share in the contest would be the industrious classes who first formed the stations or now possess them. The squatters are almost to a man in want of ready money, are notoriously in the hands of their agents, and cannot compete with the Sydney capitalist; and as, in a limited community like this, the value of particular stations is as well kuown as that of houses in Regent-street or Cheapside, the whole of the most productive runs would pass into the hands of the speculators. The evil would not end here. Let the system of auction be once adopted, and a powerful Joint Stock Company (the idea has been already mooted in England) will become the masters of this colony, and monopolise not only its territory but its wealth. For the purchasers of the land are in fact also the purchasers of the stock which feed on it, as they only can retain the animals who have pasture to support them. Nor would it avail the unhappy squatter that there are boundless tracts still unoccupied, as no rational being would a second time incur the expense, privation, and danger, of forming a new establishment, after having ascertained by experience, that the only result of reclaiming a wilderness and making it valuable was its being seized by the Crown, and appropriated to its benefit through the medium of an auction.——— There is still another and a higher point of view in which the question deserves to be considered,—its effect upon morality. When the squatter has spent the best years of his life in struggling in the bush, and has seen by slow degrees a home rise under his hands, he insensibly acquires an affection for it; and were the station sold, the price, be the money what it may, would not compensate him for the loss of his associations. The feeling is an honest one, and worthy of being cherished by your Lordship and the Government, for it is an indisputable fact, that a population is virtuous in proportion to its being attached to a spot. Make it vagabond, and you make it immoral.

In the second principle, that a lease should be granted to parties who had held it for five years consecutively, the intention of your Lordship is evidently kind, as we take the liberty to suppose that such a privilege was given to those who had been settled for a certain period as a species of compensation for their expenditure. But although the greater number of the stations in New South Wales have been formed for more than five years, and are largely improved, yet, from circumstances, there are few stockholders who, if the Act were construed literally, would profit by it. Squatting runs, however they may be viewed by the Government at home, have been for some years considered in this country as a species of *quasi* property, have been held as such by Courts of law, and have passed from hand to hand by sales, which, if not sanctioned by the authorities, have been at least connived at. In such purchases the price paid has varied chiefly in proportion to the value of the improvements made on them, and the purchaser thus stepping into the shoes of the original occupant, and incurring like him outlay for the possession of certain buildings, has the same claim upon your Lordship's indulgence. But supposing that the boon were limited to the actual first former of the station, those who have been only recently in possession have if possible a stronger title to your favourable consideration than their more anciently settled brethren, as it is during the commencement of a squattage that the greater part of the most expensive erections, such as huts, wool sheds, and paddocks, are created, while from the very short period of his residence, their proprietor has had less opportunity of profiting by them. Thus, from the changes which the misfortunes of the last few years have produced, your Lordship's proposition, well intentioned as it is, would benefit but few, while the creation of a privileged class, and that a limited one, would excite much jealous feeling.

Of the term of the lease, we would remark that it is too short. Even in England or in Scotland, where leases are best understood, on ground where houses, yards, and offices, are ready for occupancy, and the furniture of a rural establishment may be purchased in a day, such a period would be considered too limited for the benefit of the tenant; but in New South Wales, where everything is to be created, and where the squatter finds nothing on the run conceded to him by the Government but the grass, the water, and the gum tree—where buildings and fences must be raised, and woolpresses and machinery of recent invention imported from England, the lease would expire before the means of making it available were well completed. It is from the absence of some such lengthened tenure that a great part of this colony is at present useless. It is not uncommon to find tracts of land, fifty or sixty miles square, covered with the finest herbage, but unoccupied, from the want of water, as no one under the present system will incur the expense of digging wells, or damming gullies, for the purpose of making reservoirs. Even in the settled districts, during drought, such a result occasionally occurs. In 1839 and 1840, almost every river to the westward was dried up; and Liverpool Plains, at one time the most favoured squatting locality, nearly deserted. In the course of seventy miles, from Page's River to the Peel, there was only one permanent water hole; and an immense country, which but three years before had been crowded with stock, was left, and we speak literally, without sheep or cattle. We feel a delicacy in alluding to your Lordship's private affairs, but, if we have not been misinformed, we understand that your Lordship's tenantry enjoy the possession of long leases. The system which, upon mature deliberation, has been found necessary to their prosperity, is still more so to ours. With them the limited character of the tenure injuries merely the occupant of the soil. With us it does more—for it not only hampers those who may chance to have a temporary possession, but it paralyzes the advancement of the colony, by forming an insurmountable obstacle to the immigration of a married population of the middle class. Families are little locomotive, and it is only where there is the certainty of a permanent residence, and a settled if not brilliant future, that they will resort for the purpose of seeking a home.

A clause of the Bill still remains for consideration, and we approach it with regret. It is that which makes the granting of these leases not a matter of necessity or positive law, but one which may or may not be adopted at the option of the local Executive.———Every Colonial government, when far removed from the supervision of its chief, whatever its apparent responsibility must be, and has been in fact, a despotism, unless when subjected to local control. Like other Viceroyalties of the British Crown, the Executive of New South Wales enjoyed this absolute authority, and, as might have been expected, used it absolutely. We endeavoured to check its encroachments, but without effect: for the immense Civil List conceded to it by the Home Government, amounting, with the revenue of the Crown lands, to £150,000 a year, made it independent of our representatives, and men complain in vain when they have no power beyond that of complaint. It was to obtain relief from this system of irresponsibility, and the despotism consequent on it, that we first appealed to your Lordship. The Reports which were transmitted to you by the Legislative Council were distinguished by their truthfulness and eloquent exposition of our grievances, and had been adopted in New South Wales with the zealous approbation of an immense majority of all classes,—of our elective Legislature our magistrates, and of almost every man of wealth and judgment in the colony. To so unanimous an expression of public opinion with eager and anxious expectation we awaited the reply. We have received it at length; in that clause of the Bill which is now the subject of our comment; and we cannot disguise from your Lordship, that the decision which is contained in it—a decision by which you have not only given the sanction of your high office to the past, but have conveyed to that executive of which we complained, an absolute power over our fortunes and happiness for the future—has excited in the minds of the colonists an almost universal feeling of bitterness and sorrow. Could we be fortunate enough to induce your Lordship to believe that communities, like individuals, understand best the management of their own affairs—that in all matters which do not affect the empire, but are strictly proper to the colony, we better than any other know our wants, feel most sensitively our grievances, and are most quick-sighted as to the surest and readiest mode of relieving them; could we persuade you to give us a Legislative Council, representing not merely a limited number of Landholders and towns-people, but every one who has an important stake in the colony—above all, could we obtain from you a Government which should be made responsible to the people who support it, and for whom it was created, we do assure you, and with confidence, that we should be a community wealthier, and happier, and more contented: for the change of sentiment which has taken place in the Pastoral Districts of New South Wales with regard to the Mother Country, within the last few years, is matter of painful notoriety.

With regard to the granting Crown Lands by license, we have but to observe, that if any party should choose to hold his station by such a tenure, we do not of course seek to interfere; but, as a general and compulsory principle, it is impossible to denounce it in too strong language: its effect has been to place the squatters in a state of vassallage to the Government, and to support, if it did not create, that despotic spirit in the Local Executive, which has been the cause of the present discontent. Did we hold such a position as would entitle us to take a share in your Lordship's Councils, we would suggest, that the only way to satisfy the pastoral population of the colony would be, to add nine years to the twelve years' lease of the stations already granted, and give the benefit of a twenty-one years' lease to all who might chance to be in possession of them at the date of passing the Bill. That to ascertain the rent, the stations should be surveyed by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, assisted by persons acting with them, after the manner of a jury, and assessed (allowing for three years' increase, which should not be taxed till produced) according to the amount, not of the stock which may chance to be depastured on them, but according to the numbers which, if they were fully occupied, they would respectively carry; while, for the encouragement of marriage and a domestic population, the right of pre-emption, at the minimum government price, should be given to the squatter of all or any part of his run. Such a privilege would be exercised but rarely. In a country where twenty-five acres of available land are necessary for the support of a bullock, and four for that of a sheep, the price of £1 per acre, affixed by the Government to Crown Lands, is at least twenty times its real value; but, nevertheless, the possession of the right of purchase would be necessary to those who might wish to secure a limited quantity for the creation of a home. In addition to this, it would be requisite to give to the new leaseholders the elective franchise, with the power of returning representatives for their districts, as it would be idle to bestow upon them a gift without investing them with the means of defending it. They might possess such a power indirectly, but the only mode of securing moderation in its use would be to make it legitimate.

Such, my Lord, are our wishes. We beg respectfully to call to your Lordship's attention, that we have strong claims to your favourable consideration. To us the British Government is, in a great degree, indebted for its knowledge of the Australian Continent; but for us that immense territory, which is known by the name of the Squatting Districts, would have been still a desert; a territory which comprises fifteen provinces, which extends 1600 miles in length by 300 in breadth, and which, within the short space of fourteen years, has by our unassisted efforts, been made to teem with wealth and enjoy the blessings of civilization, as far as our hampered position and limited means enabled us to afford them. By us have been in a great measure created those immense exports of wool and tallow which have made Sydney the first port in the Pacific—have relieved the Imperial Treasury from the burthen of a penal settlement—have given employment to British shipping, and offered an outlet for British mannfacture, such as has been sought for in vain in Europe by ill executed treaties and expensive embassies. But while thus benefitting the Empire we would impress upon your Lordship the fact that we have not been equally successful in advancing our own fortunes. Three years ago the great majority of us were on the verge of bankruptcy, and notwithstanding the fortunate accident of high prices during two successive seasons, many are still embarrassed, while of those who arrived here and invested capital during the great tide of immigration in 1837—8—9, few, if any, were their stock brought into the market at the present moment, could realise the amount expended in the creation of it.

The extraordinary anomaly of the existence of a class which, while adding so much to the productive capital of the empire, has itself remained, notwithstanding its unceasing labour, in a state of poverty, must suggest to so acute a mind as your Lordship's the certainty of there being something wrong in the system under which its interests are administered. Stock farming is the most legitimate profession in New South Wales, for it is the one upon which all others depend; yet there are few instances of an individual having made a fortune by it. Barristers and attornies, merchants, tavernkeepers, and distillers, men whose profits are indirectly derived from our industry, have been able to return to England with properties large and realised, while we, without whom the streets of Sydney would be grass-grown, remain poor! Under such circumstances we turn for succour and redress to your Lordship, as the head of that portion of the Empire to which we belong; and we do so with the more confidence, as we have learned that there is at length a disposition to relieve our wants. Without venturing to state that any one measure would act as a panacea, we believe that the right of pre-emption, with the lease for twenty-one years, without auction, and at a fixed and moderate rent, would tend more to produce such a favourable result than any other. Such a title to property would carry with it, not only a period of time sufficient to enable us to recover from our losses, but would secure to us that fixity of tenure, for the absence of which no advantages will compensate, and which is necessary alike to our pecuniary success, and to the creation of those domestic ties which alone can render a community moral and happy.

We now leave the matter in your Lordship's hands, in the trust that the measure to be passed through Parliament will be one calculated to preserve the interests of the colony, as well as to allay its discontent; for we should be wanting in the duty which we owe to Her Majesty, and the respect which we entertain for your Lordship, did we attempt to conceal from you the fact, that the system which has been hitherto pursued by the local Executive has done much to alienate from the British Crown the affections of the pastoral population, and if persisted in must necessarily and inevitably produce a future, to which no loyal subject of the Queen can look forward without apprehension.

We have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Your Lordship's Obedient Servants.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

DECORATIONS OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Times.)

THE Commissioners on the Fine Arts have issued their fourth report, which relates to the subject of erecting statues and monuments to distinguished men in the new Houses of Parliament. Notwithstanding the vast extent of the building, the accommodation it can afford to the works of the artist and sculptor appears to be very limited. Many of the places in which statues may be put are mere narrow niches, where genius has no room to expand, and where the finest work would be lost, on account of the awkwardness of its position preventing any one from getting a favourable view it. This, however, is not the fault of the commissioners, who have only to allot the space they find in the fairest manner possible. They have consulted the architect and inspected the edifice in progress for the purpose of ascertaining what is the number of niches, holes, and corners, they have for distribution among the eminent men whose names are to be found conspicuous in English history. The commissioners have been under the necessity of cutting and contriving to a very great degree, in order to adapt the age and the attitude to the size of the niche, while in some cases they have been compelled to cut eminent characters down to mere busts, because as statues no room could be found for them. It must have been a very difficult task to search through the British annals for the purpose of finding a class of distinguished men who would fit a series of narrow Gothic niches. Eighteen of these have to be filled up in the House of Lords, [illegible] the suggestion of Prince Albert—a very happy one, by the by,—it has been determined to commend the elevation of the principal barons who signed Magna Charta to the vacant spaces. It would seem, however, from the report that they are selected rather because they happen to fit the niches than on the ground of their merit, and because "belonging to a feudal age, they present "little or no variety of attitude." We concur in the recommendation of the commissioners that the barons alluded to should have statues, but we do not quite see the force of all the reasons given by Mr. Hallam for selecting them, there being no accommodation for all of them. The exclusion of the Archbishop of Dublin from among the prelates, and the substitution of William, Bishop of London, may perhaps be taken hold of as a grievance by the Irish agitators who will declare that Ireland has not her fair share of stone representatives in the new House of Parliament. Almeric, the master of the Knights Templars, has got in apparently upon the strength of his armour, for the fact of his office affording "some variety of costume" is clearly the principal reason for admitting him. We not quite concur in the propriety of producing a picturesque dress to personal merit, in arrangement which considerably detracts from the value of the compliment implied by the erection of a statue. William de Mowbray seems to have been elected to the last remaining narrow niche, less for any personal merit than for his relationship to the present Duke of Norfolk, and his being the ancestor of the various noble families that bear the surname of Howard and Berkeley. This is merely fattering the present under the pretence of [illegible] rating the past, and we do not see why, for the sake of tickling the vanity of the Howards and the Berkeleys, William de Mowbray should be singled out from among a number of other barons who were equally parties to the great constitutional act which has rendered them illustrious.

In executing the task of preparing a list of distinguished persons, without reference to their number or the time in which they lived, to whom statues might properly be erected, the commissioners have made them the last consideration who, in Sir Robert Peel's letter, were mentioned first—namely, men distinguished for eminent literary services. The selection of names that stand high in this department is neither liberal nor judicious, and the commissioners seem to have been guided by a sort of conventional admiration for some seven or eight writers with whose works they have become acquainted by hearing them frequently talked of and quoted from. Shakspeare, Milton, Dr. Johnson, and Walter Scott are, of course, names which fully and obviously justify the Commissioners' choice, though no schoolboy could have missed them; but Addison and Cowper are just such names as an acquaintance with literature formed through the introduction of *Enfield's Speaker* would induce a schoolboy to have a veneration for. The arts fare also somewhat shabbily, while music has but the single name of Purcell, and that moreover only at the fag end of list B, which represents rather the doubts than the determination of the commissioners. The second list gives a much more liberal allowance of literary men than the first, which, though containing Pope, Dryden, Swift, Goldsmith, and Burns, finds room for the venerable Bede, whose name is familiar to most people by its regular appearance in the almanacks, and whose fame though founded on his valuable chronicles, has been increased by the reputed authorship of much that never belonged to him. The disposition of the statues of the Sovereigns appears to be generally judicious, from that of the Conqueror on the principal landing place, to that of Queen Victoria in the lobby leading to the House of Lords. Cromwell is, however, passed over in silence, and it is only when we come to figures, by adding up the number of statues to be allotted for the Sovereigns, that we find there is not even a narrow niche for the head of the state during the period of the Commonwealth. It has been further proposed that eight scientific men and eight poets should have statues in the upper and lower hall—a place to which the commissioners, acting perhaps in conformity with courtly etiquette, seem to consider scientific men and poets ought to confine themselves. Who the sixteen men eminent for science and literature are to be that are destined for the honour of being passed in the hall by the magnates of the land, the commissioners have not yet decided.

We suspect that the decorative part of the Houses of Parliament will be as tedious a matter as the substantial, for the statues are to be very slowly proceeded with; "the attempt to execute any great number simultaneously" being declared not conducive to the interests of art." It might not be conducive to the interests of three or four favoured artists if several of the statues were commenced at once: but surely they must be done at a quicker rate than three at a time, if they are to be made conducive to the interests of the present generation of sculptors. As yet there are but three which the commissioners recommend to be put in hand, namely, Hampden, Faulkland, and Clarendon. Surely a few others might be commenced, or the Commissioners will have Lord Brougham very properly about their ears; for neglecting to provide him with a stone substitute for the less well-bred audience, which is but too apt to leave the Speaker a monopoly of his eloquence.

RICH IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.—A Scotch tradesman, who had amassed, as he believed, £4000, was surprised by his old clerk with a balance-sheet, showing his fortune to be £6000. "It canna be," said the principal: "count agen." The clerk did count again, and again declared his balance to be £6000. The master counted himself; and he also brought out a surplus of £6000. Time after time he cast up the columns; it was still a 6, and not a 4, that rewarded his labours. So the old merchant, on the strength of his good fortune, modernised his house, and "put money in the purse" of the carpenter, the painter, and the upholsterer. Still, however, he had a lurking doubt of the existence of the extra two thousand pounds; so, one winter night, he sat down to give the columns "one count more." At the close of his task, he jumped up as though he had been galvanised, and rushed through the streets, in a shower of rain, to the house of his clerk. The clerk's head, capped and drowsy, emerged from an attic window, at the sound of the knocker, to enquire the errand of the midnight visitor. "Who's there?" he mumbled, "and what d'ye want?"—"It's me, ye scoonral!" exclaimed his employer; "ye've added up the year of our Lord among the pounds!"

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